The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,335.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	,, 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
including postage	,, 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion ... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ... ,, 2 8
Third Ditto ... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... ,, 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.
Birth.
MERWANJEE—June 2nd, at Nowrojee Wadia's Street, Fort, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Merwanjee Edaljee Chinoy, of a daughter.

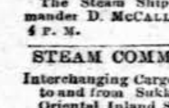
MADRAS.
Birth.
LANGFORD—May 26th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Morgan Langford, of a son.

Marriage.
MOSES—TAUNTON—May 27th, at Christ Church, Madras, by the Rev. W. Welch, M. A., Mr. J. Moses, to Miss Maria Louisa Ridge, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Ridge Taunton.

Deaths.
ANDERSON—May 22nd, at the Fort, Bangalore, Mr. John Barrow Anderson, aged 59 years, 2 months and 18 days.
RICKETTS—May 16th, at Bangalore, Charles Dyneley, the infant son of E. G. Ricketts, Esq., Deputy Collector, aged 1 year, 4 months and 4 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



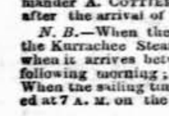
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd	
,, Muscat	8th	22nd	,, Koweit	20th	3rd
,, B. Abbas	11th	25th	,, Bushire	23rd	6th
,, Linga	12th	26th	,, Linga	26th	9th
,, Bahrein	14th	28th	,, B. Abbas	28th	11th
,, Bushire	16th	30th	,, Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on 4th June at 4 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

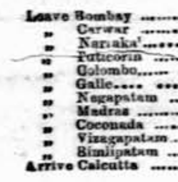
Dates of Departure.
From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 793 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
,, Carwar	3	16	,, Bimlipatam	4	18
,, Narakal	5	19	,, Vizagapatam	4	18
,, Tuticorin		20	,, Coconada	5	19
,, Colombo		21	,, Madras	10	24
,, Galle			,, Negapatam	11	25
,, Negapatam	10	24	,, Galle	14	
,, Madras	15	30	,, Colombo		21
,, Coconada	17	3	,, Tuticorin		29
,, Vizagapatam	18	3	,, Narrakal	16	1
,, Bimlipatam	18	3	,, Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	2	5

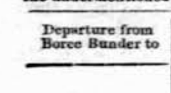
The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander H. Waddison, will be despatched as above on the 15th June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
FARES.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—
From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.
N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Boree Bunder.

EXTRA STEAMER TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "SALSETTE," 1,491 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain Farish, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 6th June from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.
Bombay, 21st May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Princess of Wales*, Captain Cayzer, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.), Agents ship *Princess of Wales*.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Mahratta*, Captain Brown, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at their owner's risk and expense, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.
LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain Mitchell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
JAMES MITCHELL, Master of Ship *Rathfern*.
1st June 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Gavin Steel*, Whyte, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain Whyte will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Strongbow*, Dixon, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain Dixon will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming RAILWAY GUIDE and HAND BOOK of INFORMATION for TRAVELLERS should reach this Office not later than the 3rd of June ensuing. It will be published on the 5th, and contain the Monsoon Time Table of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways (published under authority); a list of the various Steam Navigation Companies, with all necessary information concerning them; a List of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Bunder Boats, Dhinghies, &c. &c.
Bombay Gazette Office, May 24th.

ICE SHIP "CHARGER," from Boston, and FOR SALE at the Government Ice House on application to the undersigned—
Bbls. Rosin.
Bbls. Pitch.
Spts. Turpentine.
Cases Tobacco.
Deal Boards and Planks.
Also
Superior Flour in Bbls.
JAMES REYNELL, Superintendent.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June.
FLEMING & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 29th May 1866.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.
Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—TUTICORIN COTTON PRESS Co. (LIMITED).—The STEAM PRESSES of this Company being now completed, ORDERS for PRESSING and SHIPPING COTTON will be received by
JOHN KINNEAR, Manager.
Tuticorin, 1st May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.
Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.
Proprietress.—Mrs. J. Gaynor.
The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.
She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.
A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.
A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.
18th May 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—At the Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of the Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation (Limited) held in the Registered Office of the Corporation on 16th instant, it was resolved—"That Mr. Trimbuc Ramchandra be appointed sole Liquidator."
In pursuance of the above Resolution, Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Corporation, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidator, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Corporation are hereby required forthwith to forward the undersigned a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.
TRIMBUC RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Offices, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 7th June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors in the place of A. Stewart, Esq., resigned, in consequence of having joined the Direction of the Bombay Bank, and H. Brook, Esq., deceased.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTUNE GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.
P. GRANT, Saddler, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.
York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.
Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.
Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.
S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.
By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 19th April, ultimo,—"That the Bank be wound up voluntarily, and that the undersigned be appointed Liquidators of the Bank"—be confirmed.
Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Bank, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Bank are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Liquidators of the East India Bank.
Bombay, 28th May 8866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.
Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.
J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

LOST, by my servant in November 1864, three MEMORANDA for 650 SHARES in the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited) standing in my name.
Any person producing the said Receipts to me, before the 14th proximo, will be rewarded.
All parties are hereby cautioned not to purchase the same or advance money upon them.
The Receipts are dated 6th September 1864 and are numbered—
703 for 600 shares.
704 two memoranda of 25 shares each.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
Bombay, 30th May 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.
All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.
Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12 Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.
This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.
J. L. BRODIE, Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.
W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL, DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the 8th Bombay Laudable Society will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY next, the 5th June 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Audited Account of the Society, for the year 1865, will be laid before the Meeting.
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th May 1866.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
Mrs. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.
"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c, &c.
For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.
Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with every requisite being constantly kept in stock.
Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March to* 1st *November.*
Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—GENERAL ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY the 4th June 1866, the undermentioned ALTERATIONS of TRAINS will take place:—

Trains now leaving.	For.	Will leave on and after 4th June 1866.	Will arrive at.
Bombay 8.0 A. M.	Nassick	Bombay at 10.0 A. M. as a Mixed Train	Bhosawal at 7-50 A. M. following morning.
,, 9.0 A. M. / ,, 1.0 P. M.	Poona / ,,	Bombay 8-30 A. M. / Discontinued.	Poona at 4-30 P. M.
,, 10.0 P. M.	Sholapoor	Bombay 1-0 P. M. and Poona at 7.0 A. M. following morning	Sholapoor at 8-20 P. M. next day.
,, 8.0 P. M.	Budnaira or Buranpoor	Bombay at 7.0 A. M.	Budnaira at 8-30 A. M. and Buranpoor at 4-20 A. M. following morning.
Kurjut at 1-20 P. M.	Campoolee	Kurjut at 12-30 P. M.	Campoolee at 12-57 P. M.
Sholapoor at 6-15 A. M.	Bombay	Sholapoor at 5-0 A. M.	Poona at 1-30 P. M. and Bombay at 10-0 P. M. the same day.
Poona at 9.0 A. M.	,,	Poona at 10.0 A. M.	Bombay at 6-0 P. M.
,, at 10-0 P. M.	,,	Discontinued.	
Nassick at 10-0 A. M.	,,	Bhosawal as a Mixed Train at 8.0 P. M.	Bombay at 9-30 P. M. next day.
Buranpoor at 10-45 A. M. / Budnaira at 5.0 A. M.	,,	Buranpoor at 10-20 P. M. / Budnaira at 5-45 P. M.	Bombay at 7-0 P. M. next day.
Campoolee at 6-5 P. M.	Kurjut	Campoolee at 1-22 P. M.	Kurjut at 1-50 P. M.

The Train leaving Bombay as per present Time Bill at 8-0 P. M. on Sunday the 3rd of June 1866, will not be run, the Train timed to leave Bombay at 7-0 A. M. as per new Time Bill on the 4th of June, being run in its stead.
The 10-0 P. M. Mixed Train from Poona on Sunday the 3rd of June 1866 will not be run.
For further particulars see Company's Public Time Sheets exhibited at Stations and Time Bill Books which can be had at all the principal Stations on the Line.
E. W. KEILY, Jr., General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 28th May, 1866.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Corporation will be made by the Liquidators, at the rate of Rupees (5) Five per Share, on or after the 15th proximo, at the Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Oak Lane.
Bombay, 29th May 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.
Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.
W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).
Bombay, 5th August 1865.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW £20 SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARE CERTIFICATES, on account of the new Capital created in January last, are already for delivery at the Company's Offices, Rampart Row, on production of the Banker's Receipts.
Bombay, 30th May 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 14th April 1866.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $ 5,000 each.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th May 1866.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).
4th February 1866.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., which may be obtained at
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.
Bombay, 6th March 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Paid up Capital £200,000.
Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.
Head Office, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.
The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—
For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
,, 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.
And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld., Agents.
1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day established ourselves as GENERAL COMMISSION and SERVANTS' REGISTRY AGENTS. The following business will be transacted from the 28th instant:—
Servants of all capacities *in and requiring* employment will be registered and supplied with a Book containing their full description and certificates.
Applications for Servants will be registered and Servants supplied as early as possible.
Terms.
All orders must be accompanied with the prescribed Fee—Domestic Servants Rupee 1.
Governesses, Ladysmaids, Nurses, &c. &c. Rupees 5.
Book Keepers, Accountants, Clerks, Artizans, Overseers, &c. &c. Rupees 2.
The above Fee is chargeable to both parties.
Early applications are called for.
The advantage to the Public in having their Servants registered will soon be apparent, and no Office Establishment, Hotels, or Families should hesitate to have it done as early as possible.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.
We will also receive for sale on Commission a select and limited stock of Wines, Spirits, Oilmanstores, Stationary, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Furnitures, &c. &c.
For terms apply to the undersigned.
T. LOWE & Co., Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

GEORGE THE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
જ્યોર્જ ધ થરડ જુત એન ઊલ સ્પીનીગ તથા વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a FIFTH CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 9, Church Street, on or before the 15th day of June, proximo, after which date, Interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS, Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

RHODES, SCOTT & Co.,
EAST INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL AGENTS,
15, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London.
Reference—Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 28th February 1866, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 14th June 1866, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23 Apollo Street, Bombay.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to 14th June, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, on the Fourteenth day of June next, at 3 P. M., at the Premises, proceed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the order and direction of IBRAHIM SHAIK TYAB, in exercise of the power in that behalf reserved to the said Ibrahim Shaik Tyab in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 7th day of January 1865, made between Mahomed Kassim bin Goolam Mohideen Kokatay of the one part and the aforesaid Ibrahim Shaik Tyab of the other part, all the Estate and Interest of the said Ibrahim Shaik Tyab under and by virtue of the aforestated Indenture of Mortgage, of, and in all that Message, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing on Government Ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at New Town, in Shaik Borah Commadan Street, registered in the Rent Roll of Land Revenue under No. 1164, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, containing by admeasurement 124 5/9 square yards, be the same more or less; and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Shaik Borah Commadan Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the House now or late of one Suliman Hindustani, and on or towards the South by the House now or late of Balloo Bamshakar.
The particulars and conditions of Sale are open for inspection at the Office of Messrs. CLEVELAND and PEILE, Solicitors High Court, in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, and at the Office of the Auctioneers.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,	WATTS PHILLIPS,
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PERCY B. ST. JOHN,	MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
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and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c.
Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales; Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information of the most varied and the most extensive.
The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper and for its cheapness.
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SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.
Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
CAUTION.
Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.
L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*
L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.
*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—
Ham and Bacon ... Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ... Rs. 1-8 ditto.
Bombay, 1st December 1865.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—(IN LIQUIDATION).
ધી બોમ્બે કમરશીઅલ અશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ).
धी बाबे कमर्शीअल असोसिएशन (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the First Distribution of Assets of the above Association will be made at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share on or after MONDAY, 4th June, next, at the Office of the Association, No. 1, Nesbit Lane.
By order of the Liquidators,
WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at 4 P. M., at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—
Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.
These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.
Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography.
To hand.
Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's ,, ,,
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 ,, Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 ,, Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
,, ,, with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RAIN GUAGES, &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.
Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaught's Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passengers inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
,, Indore	,, 50	,, 70	,, 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.
The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Madras,
Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajabpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Calcutta,
Agra, Allygurh, Allahabad, Attock, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Dehlie, Dhurmpore, Ferozepore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googranwalla, Goojrat, Hatrus, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Kalka, Kurnaul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Muttra, Mirzapore, Meerutt, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillour, Roorkee, Rajpore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, Wuzeerabad, Beorah and Fyzabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.
Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.
Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.
Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to
LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay, 20 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.
The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Bombay Almanac issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 15.

We have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 12.

The *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well as of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan.* 6.

The *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan.* 24.

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan.* 13.

The Bombay Almanac for 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 29.

The Bombay Almanac and Directory.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and expense together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December* 30.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*
N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.
☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.*
TERMS—CASH ONLY.

FLOWER SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties*	...Rs.	5	0
Fine double German Balsams...	...Per ¼ ounce	1	8
Heartsease ...	ditto.	0	8
Carnations ...	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette...	...Per ½ ounce	0	8
Scarlet Tom Thumb Nasturtium	ditto.	0	4
Coreopsis Tinctoria ...	ditto.	0	4
Crimson Candytuft ...	ditto.	0	4
Convolvulus Major ...	ditto.	0	4
Nemophila insignis ...	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholgtia Californica	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas ...	...Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties† ...		5	0
Do. in packet of 36 varieties‡ ...		15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun ...	...Per lb.	1	4
———Champion of England ...	... Ditto.	1	4
———Veitch's Perfection ...	...Ditto	1	8
CABBAGE, Early York ...	Per ounce	0	12
———, London Market...	...Ditto	0	8
———, Nonpareil ...	...Ditto	0	8
CAULIFLOWER, London ...	Per ½ ounce	1	8
CUCUMBER, Southgate ...	...Ditto	1	0
———, Long prickly...	...Ditto	1	0
———, Stockwood ...	...Ditto	1	0
———, Handglass ...	...Ditto	2	0
RADISH, Wood's frame ...	Per ounce	0	4
———, long scarlet ...	...Ditto	0	4
———, red turnip ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, white turnip ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, olive shaped salmon ...	...Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, white ditto ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, early Dutch ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, Yellow Malta ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, Early Six Weeks...	...Ditto	0	8
———, Snowball ...	...Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French§ ...	.. Per ½ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	...Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE ...	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS ...	ditto	1	0
LETTUCE.—White Cos ...	ditto	0	12
——— Bath Cos ...	ditto	0	12
——— Drumhead...	ditto	0	6
ENDIVE.—Green curled ...	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe ...	ditto	0	6
CELERY.—Crystal white, and Ivey's Nonsuch ...	ditto	0	8
CARROTS.—Early French Horn	ditto	0	
——— Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange ...	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto	0	12
——— Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden ...	ditto	0	8
AGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory ...	ditto	0	6

Orders for the above are requested as early as possible, in order that the Seeds may reach their destination before the setting in of the wet weather. No order will be attended to unless accompanied by cash. All parcels will be sent "bearing," unless cost of full banghy postage is included in cash order in payment for the Seeds. Whether sent "bearing" or "prepaid," the banghy charge for parcels is the same.
28th April, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

* Mignionette, Red Lavatera, Mixed Convolvulus Minor and Major, Silence Pendula, Mixed Sweet Peas, Yellow Lupine, Centranthus Macosiphon, Purple Candytuft, Clarkia Pulchella, Venus's Looking-Glass, Larkspur, New Yellow Miniature French Marigold, Campanula Pentagonia Alba, Saponaria Calabrica, Double Mixed Poppy, Lupinus Hortwegi Albus, Entoca Wrangeliana, Leptosiphon Densiflorus, Nolana Atriplicifolia. Weight of parcel, 20 tolas.
† Parsnip, Celery, Cabbage (2 sorts,) Radish (2 sorts,) Endive, Knolekole, Lettuce (2 sorts,) Beet, Broccoli, Spinage. Weight of parcel, 100 tolas.
‡ All the above; also Cress, Scarlet Runners, Broad Windsor Beans, Early Long Pod Beans, Mustard, Vegetable Marrow, Scotch Kail, Hardy Green Colewort, Brussels Sprouts, Walcheren Broccoli, White Spanish Onion, Savoy, Cauliflower, Peas 2 sorts, &c. &c. &c. Weight of parcel 350 tolas.
§ Robinal egg dwarf, Canterbury dwarf, white dun dwarf, Newington wonder dwarf, dark dun dwarf, black speckled dwarf.

WANTED.

WANTED, to buy and to sell DIAMONDS and other PRECIOUS STONES. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a comfortable HOME with a European Family near the Fort. Also, TO LET, 3 ROOMS, furnished. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Bombay, 30th May 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW till 30th September. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, a large, upper-storied airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for a large Family or several Bachelors. Rent moderate. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 750.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large upper storied, airy BUNGALOW at Khambala, facing the sea; fit for two Families or several Bachelors. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to
B. F. CAMA.
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalla Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to
RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.
4th May 1866

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

FOR SALE.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4½ o'clock P. M., will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned two UPPER-STORIED HOUSES, situate at Kalbadevie, Cavel Street, near the R. C. Chapel, viz:—
No. 36 belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Pedro DeSouza.
No. 37 belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Gonsalinho Rebello.
Bombay, 2nd June 1866.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, BURMAH CHEROOTS, COCONADA CHEROOTS of very fine quality. ROGERS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

FOR SALE, the fine first class clipper ship "LALLA ROOKH," 1277 tons burden, now ready for inspection. For Survey Reports and further particulars apply to
ROBINSON & Co., Agents, Captain and Owners.
16th May 1866.

SPORTING.—Racing Saddles FOR SALE of the best material and workmanship, Silk Girths, Stirrups, &c., from 3 to 5 lbs.
"NERO," a thorough-bred Grey Hound, very handsome.
"TIPPOO," a Kangaroo Hound, by Botherem, a treble prize winner, winner at Liverpool.
"SALLY" and "CRIB," Bull-terriers, by Tom Sayers' famous Dog "Tom."
A dozen new English-built Hansoms with moveable shades, giving full protection from sun and rain.
The above are for sale at the premises of the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company (Limited), Byculla, Bombay.
Bombay, 29th May 1866.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—
100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples } Rs. 2 per. doz.
100 Half Bundles Apples. }
30,000 Feet Deals.
BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.
Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

CONTRACTORS' TOOLS—
Round and Octagon Cast Steel for Drills.
Pickaxes and Hoes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks and Chains.
"Henderson's" Patent Derrick Cranes.
Portable and Fixed Steam Steam Engines and Boilers.
Portland Cement, Fire Brick and Clay.
English Leather Belting.
Lead Pipe, ¾ inch to 1½ inch bore.
Daily expected to arrive, per *Rathfern*.
A 5 ton Travelling Steam Crane, by J. Taylor & Son, Liverpool.
Price Lists may be had on application to
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 22nd May 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES of the best manufacture, very superior finish, and specially made for India, in black leather sling cases, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60. SOUNDY & Co.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, covered Sugar Basin and covered Cream Jug, (the two latter articles gilt inside) in best Electro-plate, from Rs. 70 to 150 per set. Other sets without the Coffee Pot.
SOUNDY & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' BANJOS.—Two fine-toned BANJOS, used by the above named Minstrels, for sale at SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row.

MAP OF INDIA to fold into a case divided into 2 parts, North and South, based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India; size 5 feet by 4 feet, scale 35 miles to the inch, Rs. 22. The same size Map mounted on Rollers and varnished for Office use. Price Rs. 25.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver Telescopes complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional eye piece for viewing the sun, and one day eye piece of extra power, diameter of object glass 2¼ inches, with vertical and horizontal adjustment, on German silver Tripod stand for placing it on a table with revolving axis, circular hinge adjustment, &c., fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock, also an extra tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out door use.
Price complete ... Rs. 400
7 & 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

NEW GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.—LADIES' DRESSING CASES, of Coromandel wood, brass corners and banded, quadrant hinge, sunk handles, and patent lock, fitted with beautifully engraved sterling silver fittings, richly cut glass bottles, looking glass, cutlery, combs and brushes, with leather cover and strap to protect the case, complete from Rs. 225.
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING, DRESSING AND WRITING WALLET, much approved and used by the Prince of Wales, (the first of the kind imported into Bombay), fitted with the best quality cutlery, silver tops to bottles, &c., patent lock, and extra Mackintosh cover to protect the bag. Rs. 175.
WRITING CASES of Russia leather, fitted in the best style, with writing materials, slope for writing, best patent lock, and outer leather case and strap, from Rs. 83.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Being Saturday there was little or nothing doing in the Market. Back-bays close at 2,300; Elphinstones 660; New Do. 35; United Victorias 1,210 per share; Bombay Bank 9 discount; Royals 70 discount; Centrals 25; Old Financials 14 per share. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2d. nominal.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98¼
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	213 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	3 p ct premium [nominal.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank ...	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	50 per share.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue..	15 per share.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,100 p ct pm.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	100 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank ...	9 p ct dis.
750,00	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank.	30 per share.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	45 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs 4 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ...	25 per share.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	15 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	6 discount.
750,000	250	250	10	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	10 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	25 per share.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	......	East Indian Bank...	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	28 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	65 p ct dis.
200,000	100	30	......	London & Bombay Bk.	8 p share.
3 750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	76 p ct pm.
,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	70 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	70 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	10 dis.

LAND COMPANIES

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,300 p. share. nm
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	660 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do...	35 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	... ..	Frere Land Co. ..	115 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	250 per share.
.....	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	400 per share.
......	10,000	6,000	... ..	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,210 per share.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	10 dis.
750,000	300	100	Rs4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	70 p share.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ...	10 p share.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	14 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

PRICE CURRENT, 2nd June 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera .. .. „	270 to 275
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New).. .. .. „	275 to 2 0
Surat and Broach (New).. .. .. .. „	265 to 270
Porebunder (New).. .. .. „	240 to 245
Veeraval (New) .. .. „	240 to 245
Khandeish (New) .. .. „	255 to 260
Dharwar (now ready) .. .. „	310 to 315
Hinghunghaut (New) .. .. „	300 to 305
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New) ... . „	270 to 275

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—June 2.

Price, Lieutenant R. L., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—June 2.

Babington, Lieutenant S., Khandeish Bheel Corps, on duty, to Malligaum.

Price, Lieutenant R. L., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.

Burnes, Captain H. F. H., 14th N. I., to join, to Ahmednuggur.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 1st June.

Lieutenant T. W Sanders, Staff Corps, Quarter Master 30th Regiment N. I., is reported to have passed the required examination in Sindhi on the 17th May last.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, May 26.*)

Lieutenant G. R. Peart, 3rd Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion.

The undermentioned officers of the Oudh Commission, have passed the prescribed departmental examination:—

For the Higher Standard.

Messrs. T. N. Wilson, c. s., J. T. Crawford, Assistant Commissoner, and J. C. Williams, c. s.

For the Lower Standard.

Mr. M. L. Ferrar, c. s., with credit.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Punjab Frontier Force.

4th Punjab Cavalry.—Captain J. Gillespie, Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Captain A. H. Prinsep, promoted.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Stud Department.

Major B. Parrott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Class Assistant, to officiate as 1st Class Assistant.

Major W. B. Irwin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant, to officiate as 2nd Class Assistant.

Captain F. H. Macnaghten, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, Doing-duty Officer, to officiate as Sub-Assistant, vice Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Macdonell, appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent.

Ensign Russell Thomas Birch, of the 1st Battalion, Her Majesty's 26th Regiment of Foot, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain (Brevet Major) Francis Henry Massey Sitwell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Azimgurh; Lieutenant James Heny Latham Greenfield, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant Deolee Irregular Force; and Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lascelles Dennys, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 32nd Punjab Regiment, Native Infantry, (Pioneers) for twenty months.

Captain Roderick Boyd Mackenzie, of the late 12th Regiment, Native Infantry; Lieutenant Edward Arthur Vine, of the General List, Infantry; Lieutenant George Peter Cumming, of the late 4th Bengal European Regiment; Lieutenant Alfred James Stead, of the General List, Infantry, for twenty months, under the new Regulations; and Surgeon Major James King Walter, of the Medical Department, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Behar, for fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors:—

Captains William Thomas McGrigor, Richard Barter, and Andrew Aldcorn Munro.

Lieutenant Henry Wilson Gordon having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June.
2 Tilly (s), ...Kingcome .....Cochin, May 26.
Mirage ....Taylor ....Shields, Feb. 20.
Sir Charles Napier...... ..Bell ....Liverpool, Jan. 23.
Vanguard ....McIntyre .....Rangoon.
3 Indore (s)......................Gaine ....Hongkong, May 12.
Pilox (s) ....Nacoda ....Mandavie, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

June.
2 Bates Family ....Hogg ....Liverpool.
General Havelock (s)......Thompson .....Malabar Coast.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Mirage*.—Spoke the ship *Mington*, bound to Bombay, and also spoke the ship *Harry Puddomsey*, 70 days out.

The British ship *Glenlyon*, F. G. Fry, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Baroda*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *J. P. Whitney* for Calcutta.

FREIGHTS.

Notwithstanding rather more encouraging telegrams from home regarding cotton, freights are even in a more deplorable state than they were at the date of our last report. The shipments now being made are all under previous engagements, and so far as we can learn, no tonnage has been placed during the past week. So difficult is it to obtain cotton that ships have preferred to leave with incomplete rather than wait for full cargoes. Their is really no demand whatever for tonnage and considering the season, the depression prevalent is almost unexampled. For Liverpool the rates are 16s. 3d. to £1-0-0 for first class and favourite iron ships with prompt despatch, but for commencing ships the utmost obtainable is 12s. 6d. to 15s. and these rates are almost nominal. For London there is rather more enquiry but no improvement in rates. For Havre there is nothing doing.

The following are the current nominal rates:—

For Liverpool	Iron ships, Cotton...	£0 17 6 to £1 0 0 per ton.	
	Wooden „	... £0 12 6 to £0 15 0 „	
	Seeds	... £4 10 0	
London	Cotton	... £1 10 0	Nominal.
	Seeds	.. £1 0 0	
Havre...	Cotton ...fcs. 65.		

—*Bombay Saturday Review, June 3.*

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—May 26th, screw steamer *Burmah*, from Bombay and Southern Ports, and ship *Gloucester*, from Negapatam.

Departure—May 23th, ship *Crusader*, from London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BARODA," (1,878 Tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain Haselwood, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 9th June, at 8-30 a.m., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 6th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 p. m. on the 6th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 p. m. on Friday the 8th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 a. m. precisely on Saturday morning.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the house lately vacated by H. COKE, Esq., commanding splendid view of the whole Island and Harbour, being highest on the Hill. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

TO LET, a small, neat OFFICE in Apollo Street. Rent Rs. 70 per month. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

WANTED, a LEDGER CLERK (Portuguese). None need apply unless well conversant with accounts. Apply TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two ROOMS, suitable for Merchants' Offices on the first floor of the Building in Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the undersigned. Apply to the
LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN Co., (Ld.)

WANTED, an active, hardworking, and honest PARTNER, with a small capital, to join in a General Commission Agency business, already established (in 1861) by a Parsee Youth. Written applications addressed "N. S." will be received in this Office.

ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—IN LIQUIDATION.—A SECOND DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rupees Fifty per Share, will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on and after the fourth day of June next.
LAURENCE ROBERTSON, Liquidator.
No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 21st May 1866.

MANECKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street at 3 o'clock p. m. on MONDAY the 11th June, instant, for the purpose of assenting to the Registration of the Company under Act X. of 1866 as an unlimited Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—At the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on the 8th May 1866, the following Gentlemen were elected as Directors and confirmed by the subsequent Meeting held on the 31st May 1866 viz., Messrs. Trimbuc Ramchundra, Ebrahim Noordin, and Leladhur Vandravun, and that Mr. Bhugwantrao Ramchundraji was re-elected as Chairman of the Board of Directors.
BHUGWANTRAO RAMCHUNDRAJI, Chairman.
Bombay, 2nd June 1866.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited), unavoidably deferred from FRIDAY, the 25th May, will be held THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th June, at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, 27 Meadow Street, at 3 p. m.

1. For the purpose of receiving the Report of the Secretaries and Treasurers.

2. To appoint Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

After which an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to authorise the Secretaries and Treasurers to give a mortgage upon the properties of the Company.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd June 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Baroda*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 8-30 a.m. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock a.m. Registered letters will be received until 6 p. m. the previous day.

CALENDAR——June 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Wednesday ... ... 6th 0h. 4m. p.m.
New Moon, Wednesday ... ...13th 2h. 58m. a.m.
First Quarter, Wednesday ... .. 20th 4h. 36m. a.m.
Full Moon, Thursday... ... ...28th 8h. 26m. a.m.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	4	Jupiter rises at 8-58 p.m.	5 23	6 33	2 15	2 36	1st June 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 57s. 2.
Tues.	5	Length of day 13-10.	5 23	6 33	2 58	3 23	
Wed.	6	Moon last quarter at 0-4 p.m.	5 23	6 34	3 48	4 29	
Thurs.	7	Venus sets at 8-29 p.m.	5 23	6 34	4 52	5 30	
Fri.	8	Twilight ends at 7-16.	5 23	6 34	6 9	6 50	
Sat.	9	Moon passes 0° 24' S of Mars at 11-44 a.m.	5 23	6 35	7 27	8 5	
Sun.	10	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 35	8 36	9 8	

NOW READY.

No. VIII. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

CONTENTS.
CARTOON—Mr. Punch Takes Charge of the Taboots.
HALF SHEET—Domestic Cares.
THE THREE BORAHS.
SKETCH TO THE BAITAL PACHESI.
POOR BOMBAY—Illustration to No. 2.—Lays of Modern Bombay.
And several other Vignettes.

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All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	May 18	Kurrachee	May 29
Agra	May 29	Lahore	May 26
Allahabad	May 28	London	May 3
Australia	Mar. 24	Mauritius	May 7
Alexandria	May 10	Madras	May 29
Bangalore	May 30	Malta	May 10
Calcutta	May 28	Meerut	May 27
Cape	Mar. 15	Ootacamund	May 24
Ceylon	May 16	Oudh	May 26
Cochin	May 26	Penang	May 9
Delhi	May 29	Punjaub	May 26
France	May 4	Suez	May 12
Hongkong	April 29	Singapore	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1866.

Government are at length beginning to awake to the fact, that if they would promote the health of the soldier in India they must study change and climate more than has hitherto been the custom. Although we have had sapient and able medical men in the service, yet until very recently, a few years ago, we have nearly always attempted sanitation with medicine alone, and we have never given climate and change of air a fair test. In fact, we have been setting up the skill of man against the goodness of the Almighty and against what He has provided for our benefit and happiness and cure. We are not about to run down the use of medicine or inveigh against one of the highest sciences of the day. It is an undoubted fact that sanitariums do more for British soldiers in this dangerous climate than all the mineral and vegetable preparations which they for years have been dosed with. We understand that the selection of a locality and site in Goozerat for a sanitarium, has been for some time a matter of great difficulty. At this moment General Tapp and his Staff from Ahmedabad are out on a tour of survey, with a view to hitting on a spot that shall, in all respects, be suitable, and from all we hear, Teethal is almost decided upon or a spot close to it. The place that should be chosen ought to combine several advantages. The absence of any important one would be quite sufficient to induce Government to withhold the necessary sanction for the building of the permanent barracks that are in contemplation. This year the sick soldiers from Ahmedabad and Baroda have been sent to Teethal, which is from three to four miles from the large town of Bulsar. Teethal has many advantages. It is near the Baroda line of railway, and stands high and looks out upon a bold and sandy open shore on the Gulf of Cambay. The wind blows strongly and freshly nearly all day, and the rain-fall is not very great. The soil is dry, and the entire place wears a most pleasing appearance. It is sufficiently distant from a town to prevent young and thoughtless men from injuring their health, and spending their time or money in a native bazaar. But there is one essential that it does not contain, and as there is some idea of establishing a sanitarium at Teethal, we feel it incumbent upon us to raise our voice thus early, in order to prevent a loss of public money or danger to the health of our soldiers. The water of Teethal is not good, it is brackish, and this is the fatal objection that we have to make, unless Art can supply what Nature denies. We understand that the estimates and plans are already in the Engineer's office, so it is high time for some one to speak out. Teethal is a pretty place, and is a favourite resort of the Surat Collector and other officials; but his opinion, if even asked or given, would be of little value. We all know that persons in comfortable circumstances patronize beer and soda-water to such an extent as not to find it requisite to indent very much on water; consequently the good health of the regular frequenters of this sea-side retreat would be no criterion by which the Government could decide the present question, "To build or not to build at Teethal." Again, the road, or we should say the cart-track from the railway station at Bulsar is an exceedingly rough one. In the rains it would almost be impassable. A sick man would be severely shaken if he had to make the journey in a country cart, so that if Teethal is decided upon, a road must be laid out and a large and expensive bridge must be constructed. There is a wide and deep ravine half way between Bulsar and the sea, which pours forth a volume of water in the monsoon, and the bridging of it would cost a large sum of money. All these things, road-making and bridging, we believe, are not included in the estimate, and we think they should be duly considered, for without them access to the sanitarium in the rains would be impossible. It is possible, however, not to give up Teethal as the place for a sanitarium, and as it undoubtedly is a healthy spot, the subject deserves very mature consideration. There might be a conservatory system, and the rain water might be saved and stored in a reservoir. As the number of men to be sent here will never be very great, these tanks might be made of such a size as not to be very expensive in construction. The present number of soldiers at Teethal is only about thirty, and we fancy that accommodation is not intended to be provided for more than one hundred. A plan suggests itself, whereby Teethal can, at comparatively small outlay, be made a retreat for the invalid. We have alluded to the badness of the road between Bulsar and the present camp, and we think that Bulsar might be given up as the railway station for Teethal. The line of railway winds round so, that at one point, we believe, the railway is within about two miles of the proposed site. A tramway, at a very small cost, could be put down to join the sanitarium with the railroad. It is the habit now of the Bombay Government to make the sepoys of regiments build their own lines, and the men of native corps might, with equal advantage to the State, be employed in putting down the iron work for a tramway and in executing the necessary earth work. The railway authorities could make no possible objection, as no expense would be entailed upon them, and trains would only stop at this station by signal or previous arrangement. We, of course, only throw out these skeleton ideas in the hope that those whose peculiar province it may be will give consideration to every plan that has in view the welfare of our troops. Each man landed in India costs Government one hundred pounds before he has done even one hour's duty, and were we only to look at this matter in a financial point of view, we should plainly see that the philanthrophy of the scheme is justified by the pecuniary saving. For to husband the life and health of our soldiers saves money to our exchequer. If there is one thing in the world that we should regard with more anxiety than another, it is a good supply of water, that which Homer spoke of as "the original principle of everything," and upon which Shakespeare made his celebrated joke, when he said, "Water is too weak to be a sinner; it never left a man in the mire." It is possible that if some trials were made, good water might be found near to Teethal. The trial should be made at once, for it would be useless to pass an opinion on water obtained in the rains, as such would give no proper idea of what it might be in the hot and dry season, when water is in more constant demand. We have often wondered that this neighbourhood has not attracted more notice, for the climate is remarkably fine for Goozerat and the change is instantly felt. The hot winds which prevail north of Surat, are not experienced along these shores, and persons who have travelled down from Baroda are often astonished at the sudden change in the atmosphere. All these reasons, as also the good health of the men now at the temporary sanitarium at Teethal, go to show that the authorities are right as to the direction in which the soldiers serving in the Northern Division of the Army should be sent for a change of air when ill and weakly. Although there has been a failure as yet in finding a spot where a good supply of water can be depended upon, and other advantages be also combined, we have the greatest hope that along this coast such a place may be found. We should be glad to see a committee of competent judges sent to Teethal to examine and report upon the water there and in the neighbourhood. The plan of a sanitarium for Goozerat has been proposed over and over and written about for years, but it is now more than ever necessary as we have so many European troops in Goozerat. We wish the General in the Northern Division all success on his present tour in search of good water, and we shall be glad to hear that he has discovered some that will prove safe drinking for his soldiers.

The *Pioneer*:—We hear on good authority from Jessore, that the sect of the Wahabees is rapidly extending its influence, and fast becoming the dominant sect. Nightly meetings of a treasonable character are constantly held, and unusual excitement is observable among the members of this fanatic community.

The same:—We hear from Simla that there was a full attendance at the Levée held by His Excellency the Viceroy on the Queen's birthday. After the ceremony of presentation, Sir W. Mansfield was invested with the Order of the Exalted Star of India. The proceedings were remarkable for the absence of all pomp or display, and are said to have been correspondingly unimpressive. The warrant for the investiture was read by the Hon'ble Mr. Muir, the Secretary to the Order; His Excellency the Viceroy following with a very brief address, in which he expressed the gratification he felt in being made the medium of conveying Her Most Gracious Majesty's mark of approval of Sir William's long and distinguished services, and his own high estimate of the abilities which Sir William possessed, for assisting in the government of "this great country." The Viceroy's speech was, if short, to the point, and, like all that comes from him, evidently sincere. We are glad to hear that His Excellency seems to have entirely recovered from the indisposition under which he was suffering at his last ceremonial appearance, upon the reading of the Budget in Calcutta.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 28th May, 6-6 p.m.

The Calcutta Mail, of April 24th, has arrived in London.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, with the Bombay Mails of May 14th, arrived at Suez on the 26th.

By the Southampton steamer which left yesterday the specie shipped for Bombay was valued at £1,400.

Cotton Market depressed and heavy, but prices unchanged.

Total sales to-day 10,000 bales.

Sales of Surats to-day 3,000 bales.

The market for Public Securities is improving, but not much business is doing.

Consols, 87 to 87⅛.

Bank discount 10 per cent., and a good demand for money.

The Consolidated Bank has suspended payment in consequence of having taken over the business of the Bank of London. [The *Economist* represents the capital of the Bank of London at £800,000, the paid-up amount being £400,000; and the capital of the Consolidated Bank, Limited, at £1,500,000, with £600,000 paid-up]

By Indian Telegraph.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

ACQUITTAL OF Mr. HARWARD.

CALCUTTA, 2nd June.

Mr. Harward's trial took place to-day and resulted in an acquittal.

MADRAS, 2nd June.

Bank Bills, six months sight, 2s. 0⅝d.
Credits, 2s. 1d., nominal.
Money Market, easy.
Bank of Madras, 75 per cent. premium.
Government Paper, 108¼.
Shirtings, no enquiry.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 19th May.

Opium—
Malwa ....dlrs. 780 per chest.
Patna, old .... „ 655 „
„ new .... „ 680 „
Benares, old .... „ 625 „
„ new .... „ 655 „

Speculative enquiries for Patna. Exchange unaltered since 12th instant. Rice ten cents lower since 12th instant.

SHANGHAI, 12th May.

Opium—
Malwa ....taels 597 per chest.
Patna new .... „ 500 „
„ old .... „ 495 „
Opium market weak.

COCHIN, 1st June.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Bombay.

BIMLIPATAM, 1st June.
Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Calcutta.

GWADUR, 1st June.
H. M.'s Gunboat *Hugh Rose* anchored.

MADRAS, 2nd June.
Steamer *Madras* sailed for Rangoon, via Northern Ports.

GALLE, 2nd June.
Steamer *Nemesis* sailed from Suez.

GALLE, 3rd June.
Steamer *Delhi*, from Bombay, anchored.

BUSHIRE, 3rd June.
Mail steamer *Martaban* from Bussorah anchored.

BOMBAY.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee sat in the Fort Police Court yesterday and disposed of a number of cases, none of which was of public import.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 p. m. yesterday.

Mr. A. D. Robertson will proceed to Kurrachee immediately to take up his appointment of acting Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. Brown, the acting Second Magistrate of Police, it is expected, proceeds to England by the second Mail steamer of this month.

Captain C. W. Finch, R. E., having arrived from Carwar on Saturday last, assumes charge of his appointment as acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, in the room of Captain Fuller, proceeded to Europe.

The following passengers proceeded to the Malabar Coast by the steamer *General Havelock*, Captain Thompson, on Saturday last:—Mr. C. B. Izen; Mrs. Brooks; Mrs. Derkys and 6 children; Hajee Abdool Wahab; Mr. R. L. Price; and Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson.

The following passengers arrived on Saturday, per B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Tilly*, Captain Kingcome, from the Malabar Coast:—Captain and Mrs. Finch; Mr. Ireland; Rev. T. D. Trestas; Mr. Pinto; Rev. F. H. Tanico; Rev. Antonia W. D. Surbia; Mr. A. L. Fernandez; Mr. and Mrs. W. Coghlan; and Miss Cahill.

On Friday morning last one Gunnoo Pandoo, a manufacturer of gunpowder, residing in a hut near the Race Course, laid out a quantity of powder to dry, when, from some unknown cause, it exploded, destroying the hut and most of the property contained therein.

Brigadier Heath having been appointed to the Divisional Command of the Sind Army, consequent upon the resignation of Sir Robert Honner, will proceed forthwith to Kurrachee, to take up his appointment. Colonel Wilby, of the 4th King's Own, will assume temporary command. It is not yet known who will succeed to the command of the Bombay Brigade.

Programme of music to be played on the Esplanade by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles,) this evening:—

March.
Overture ...." Zampa" ....Herold.
Waltz ...." Mabel" ....Godfrey.
Selection ...." Il Barbiere" ....Rossini.
Quadrille ...." La Belle Helene" ....Strauss.
Polka Mazurka..." Myrthenfest" ......Herman.

Time intervals of messages received between 8 p. m. of the 2nd June and 8 p. m. of the 3rd June:—From Kurrachee, max. 23 hours 49 minutes, min. 0 hours 10 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 26 hours 56 minutes, min. 25 hours 48 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 27 hours 58 minutes, min. 5 hours 45 minutes. From Madras, max. 12 hours 9 minutes, min. 11 hours 12 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 p. m. yesterday, from the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe 29th May.

Oldest dates received from the United Kingdom 25th and 28th, and Continent of Europe 25th and 28th.

Accidental Death.—A Coroner's inquest was held on the 1st instant, at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, by adjournment from the 30th ult., touching the death of Nunsoor Ali, a coal-trimmer on board the steamer *Kashmir*. On Wednesday morning last, the deceased ran out of the forecastle, and in trying to pass the forehatchway over its edge, he lost his balance and fell into the lower hold on his head. He was found speechless and fearfully injured. He was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died the following day. The jury returned a verdict of "accidentaldeath by falling into the hold of a ship from the upper deck."

Deserting a Child.—A native woman was found on Saturday forenoon last at the Byculla railway station, with two infants,—one of them, about a month old, which was her own, and the other about a week old, she said was left in her care. She was engaged as a wet-nurse on Saturday morning by an Indo-European female, who gave her child to her, and they both proceeded in two palanquins to the railway station, where the native woman was told to wait for a while. Meantime, her mistress, as she afterwards ascertained, went away by the railway to Poona, leaving her infant behind. Enquiries are being made into the matter by Mr. Constable Horton, to whom a report of the occurrence was made.

A Hindoo, named Balla Ramchunder, was sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on Saturday last, to two months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, for stealing three rubies and two Delhi stones, belonging to Mr. Shapoorjee Pestonjee, employed in the Government Central Museum. In September last the complainant placed the stones in the drawer of a table in his house. During that month the prisoner was employed to do some work for him. The complainant missed the stones from the drawer, and went in search of the prisoner, who discontinued to attend to his business without his permission. It was on Friday last that the complainant met him near Vithulwaddy and got him apprehended.

False Pretences.—Runsordass Hurkissondass was charged on Saturday last before Mr. Brown, at the Mazagon Police Court, with obtaining five rupees by false pretences from one Wittoo Ghettoba, a cultivator of Tulligaum. The prosecutor was standing behind a crowd in the ticket-office at the Tardeo station of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, at half-past 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the prisoner asked him where he wanted to go, and offered to get a ticket for him. The prosecutor gave him five rupees to get him a ticket. The prisoner procured a ticket but, however, through a bystander discovered that it was ticketed from Bombay to Mahim. The prisoner was thereupon arrested, and upon his person being searched, the police found a ticket similar to the one he had given the prosecutor. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.

A case came before Mr. R. B. Barton, acting Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, in which a question of considerable importance arose, as to whether or not a Police Superintendent is a servant of the Municipality. The circumstances of the case are these:—A Parsee cook, named Jamsetjee Sorabjee, was charged with resisting Mr. Hallums, Superintendent A Division, while in the execution of his duty. The charge was preferred under Section 80 of Act II. of 1865, (the Municipal Act), which provides that "Whoever wilfully obstructs or molests the Commissioner, or any of his officers or servants in the performance of their respective duties under this Act, shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to the penalty provided by section 186 of the Indian Penal Code." It appears that on the day in question, about 9 a. m., Mr. Hallums was called by Mr. Martin, an Inspector in the Municipality, to protect him while engaged in pulling down some shop boards in the native town. The prisoner was standing on one of these boards and refused to leave it on being ordered to do so. He made no resistance whatever.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, said that the prisoner was charged under section 80 of Act No. II. of 1865, with obstructing Mr. Hallums while in the execution of his duty, and the penalty provided for that was section 186 of the Penal Code. Mr. Hallums, no doubt, preferred the charge against the prisoner *bonâ fide*. The most important point in the case was, whether Mr. Hallums was the servant of the Municipality under section 80 of the Act? His Worship was of opinion that there were no duties entrusted to police officers under the Municipal Act. Although since this Act came into operation they were paid by the Municipality, still His Worship considered that a Police Superintendent was not meant within the meaning of the Act a servant of the Commissioner. As there was nothing before the Court to show that the man resisted the police officer, he was ordered to be discharged.

The Bareilly correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on the 23rd ultimo, says:—A most painful event has just taken place in the form of an attempted suicide by an officer of the force stationed here. For some time past a court of inquiry has been sitting on the conduct of the individual in question, in regard to the unsatisfactory condition of the regimental fund committed to his charge as commandant of his corps, and pending the conclusion of the inquiry he was placed in arrest by orders from Army Head Quarters. The court had not concluded its investigation when the painful event above referred to took place. It was on the night of the 22nd that this unhappy gentleman attempted to make away with his life by firing a pistol into his mouth. The shot was not immediately fatal, but has resulted in the destruction, I believe, of the whole of the lower portion of the face, and it is probable, that death will ensue from exhaustion. This sad event has thrown a gloom over the entire station.

WEATHER REPORT.—June 1st.

Madras—Weather fine; wind southerly.
Goa—Weather hot; wind strong from west.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER "MAHARAJ."

The Marine Court of Enquiry appointed by Government to enquire into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Maharaj* on the Amboolghur rock, on the 1st ultimo, reassembled on Friday at noon, at the Fort Police Court. The Court consisted of F. L. Brown, Esq., acting Second Magistrate of Police; and F. Blackmore, Esq., Surveyor to Messrs. Remington and Co.

Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, the Crown Solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Mr. Manisty appeared for the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Leggett appeared on behalf of Captain Frahn, the master of the *Maharaj*.

Carl John Frahn, examined by Mr. Hayllar—The manager of the Coast and River Steam Navigation Company placed me in command of the *Maharaj*. I made no agreement. I got a letter from Sir Charles Forbes' office to Mr. Shepherd. I was to receive Rs. 200 a month wages; Rs. 45 for my own messing and Rs. 8 a day for each cabin passenger. I got a letter to Mr. Shepherd before I became mate of the *Tilly*. I had no certificate. I had Danish examination papers which would have enabled me to obtain a certificate after being a certain number of years at sea. I lost those papers at Bangkok before I came to Bombay. I got a certificate from the Danish Consul at Bangkok. I do not remember showing that certificate to Mr. Shepherd. I had been about five years at sea when I passed the examination. I passed the examination in November 1863. I was then twenty years of age. After passing the examination I sailed in English and Danish vessels as second mate and mate in voyages from Hamburgh to Liverpool. I came out to India as third mate of the English ship *Caractacus*, she was commanded by an Englishman. I don't remember the captain's name. This was about two years ago. I came to Shanghai: from Shanghai we went to Ningpo. From Ningpo I was mate on board the English schooner *Pearl*. I arrived in Bangkok in a Dutch vessel, the *Maria*, from Batavia. I introduced myself to Mr. Maclean at Bangkok. He gave me command of a schooner which I brought to Bombay. I learnt to speak English so well from having learnt it at school, and on board of English ships. I had never been at Bangkok before. I knew no one in Bombay when I came here. The schooner was consigned to Sir Charles Forbes' office, and I got a letter of introduction from that office to Mr. Shepherd. After I gave that letter to him, I was appointed mate on board the *Tilly*. I was mate for nineteen days on board the *Tilly*. I made a voyage from Bombay to Cochin, touching at several ports. We touched at Hurnee, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypoor and then Cochin. We touched at the same ports in coming back. I never touched at Jeytapore before nor at Malwan. We returned to Bombay about the 22nd April. I never made a voyage in a steamer before except as passenger. I don't know the tonnage of the *Tilly*. I believe she is between three and four hundred tons. I got no certificate from the captain of the *Tilly* as to my fitness to command a vessel. I was placed in command of the *Maharaj* steamer about the 25th April. I sailed the same day. At Bombay we took on board one hundred and seventy-five passengers and sailed for the Coast. We had cabin and deck passengers. We first touched at Hurnee, where we landed and took a few passengers on board there. We then touched at Jyghur, but we landed no passengers there, and afterwards we called at Rutnagherry: we embarked and landed passengers and cargo there. The next place was Malwan, where I landed passengers and took passengers on board. We next called at Vingorla: we landed passengers and cargo there and took some passengers on board. The next place touched at was Goa: we got down to Goa without any accident except to the screw. We had a general chart of the Coast on board on a small scale. I had a large chart also, but there were no degrees marked on the large chart. The chart I had when I left Bombay, was a very old chart and dated, I believe, 1828. I got the chart from Captain Kingcome of the *Tilly*. I had another chart in two sheets which I bought at Calicut when I was mate of the *Tilly*. I did not show my chart to any one before I left Bombay. This chart, marked A, is about the size of the chart I bought from the Master Attendant at Calicut. Jeytapoor was not marked on that chart. I mean the name was not given. Rajpoor was marked. I understand navigating by chart. I was four days from Bombay to Goa. On the voyage down from Bombay to Goa the key of the propeller fell out, and the vessel was beached at Hurnee to repair it. No damage was done to the steamer in laying on the beach except that the port quarter boat was injured. The planks at the bow were open, and she was not in a condition to float after that. The boat was not repaired as there was no a carpenter on board. On the 30th April I left Goa at about noon. I had about eighty-two cabin and deck passengers on board on leaving Goa. There were seven cabin passengers and two children. I got no port clearance at Goa. The ship was in perfect order when I left Goa except the boat. I do not know whether the boat on the portside was tight or not, as I never had her in the water. I do not know whether the boat tackles and falls were in good order. I had no time to examine them to see if they were in order. Leaving Goa we touched at Vingorla. We embarked ten or fifteen passengers there. We landed a few passengers. The crew were natives. There were thirteen of them. (The list of the crew was here put in). We reached at Vingorla at 5 o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, and left the same evening about half past 7 o'clock. The next place we reached was Malwan about half past 12 o'clock on Tuesday morning. I anchored outside of Malwan at 11 o'clock at night. The agent came on board with a pilot and took the steamer into the harbour. There was no mishap nor accident. There was no shock except what was caused by letting go the anchor. The vessel was then in six fathoms water. We landed and embarked a few passengers. We started from Malwan at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st May for Jeytapore. We anchored outside Jeytapore at half past 8 o'clock. The pilot came on board and took me into Jeytapore. We embarked about 41 passengers at Jeytapore. When we left Jeytapore we had one hundred and thirty or forty passengers on board. The pilot went with us to the mouth of the river. The same pilot took us in. We weighed anchor about half past 11 o'clock. The pilot left about ten minutes to twelve at the mouth of the river. He left the ship of his own accord. The mate told me the pilot wanted to leave, and I ordered the steamer to be stopped, and the pilot then left. He left the ship about a quarter of a mile south-west of Rajapoor point. I was standing on the bridge when the pilot left. The agent went on shore with the pilot. The chart was in the cabin at this time. I consulted the chart before I left Jeytapoor. The engineer joined me on the bridge shortly before the vessel struck. I steered about north north-west after the pilot left. We were going about seven knots. I steered by the land and not by the compass, keeping Amboolghur point about a point and half or two points on the starboard bow. I thought that course would take us clear of all danger. On my chart the rocks are marked as close to the shore near Amboolghur point. The course I took would, I thought, clear those rocks. I thought I should clear the rocks by three or four hundred yards. The mate told me just before we struck "the other captain never kept so close to the shore." There was nothing to prevent my giving the rock a wider berth. Only I thought there was no danger. I thought those rocks were about a quarter of a mile from the shore. I told the mate there was no danger, and at the same time I made a sign to the steersman to keep the ship off the shore: at that moment she struck. I kept the lead going about five minutes after the pilot left and got seven, six, and five fathoms. The last cast gave six fathoms. I ordered the leadsman in. I laid the lead in because I thought there was no danger. The water was not discoloured. I kept on full speed from the time I ordered the leadsman in. The soundings marked on my chart were not sufficient to guide me against this danger. It was about half tide when the vessel struck. The wind was north-west very nearly ahead. The wind was light. About ten minutes after the pilot left, the vessel struck. She struck on the western part of the reef She struck heavily. I was on the bridge when she struck. The mate and the engineer were with me when the vessel struck. I called out to stop her from the bridge. I called out "stop her and turn astern." The engine was stopped. I don't think she was turned astern. The water came in at once. She began to fill rapidly. After she struck, her head turned round towards the shore. I was not aware that she was filling when I ordered her to be turned astern. If she had gone off the rocks she would have filled and gone down. She struck amidships. She turned round slowly so as to make the portside the leeside. After I had ordered the steamer to be stopped I went down from the bridge to the quarter-deck. There was no water on the quarter-deck when I went down. I told the passengers to remain on board until boats came off to take them ashore. I spoke to them in English. I tried to hoist an ensign as a signal of distress. The signal halliots broke. I then tried to get everything clear to get the boats clear for lowering, but the passengers crowded into them, and were hanging on to the davits. I was on the portside at the quarter boat. That was the boat that was injured at Hurnee. The mate was at the starboard quarter boat called the gig. There were about fifteen or twenty passengers in the port quarter boat. I tried to get them out of her. Some of them came out. The boat would hold about fifteen people. I would not lower her because she would have foundered. I then went on the bridge, leaving those passengers that I could not get out in the boat. I was at the boat about seven minutes. The steamer was filling at this time. There were four or five inches of water on the deck about twelve minutes after the vessel struck. About half an hour after she struck the sea splashed over the poop. I went on the bridge to see if the other boat on the portside could be lowered and I found that it was already lowered. It was full of water and the gunwale was level with the sea. About ten of the passengers were in the water and hanging by the gunwale of the boat. In consequence of the passengers holding on to the boats she turned round and round. I cut some spars away that were lashed to the davits, and threw them overboard in order to save the people. I also threw a cask overboard and anything I could get hold of. Shortly after the vessel struck some of the passengers and some of the crew jumped overboard. I made all the efforts I could to save the lives of the passengers. I then returned to the quarter deck to see about the boat on the port side. Both port and starboard quarter boats were then in the water. A few passengers were clinging to the port quarter boat in the water. She was then water-logged. I threw everything overboard I could to save the passengers, and I then jumped overboard to try to save some of them myself. The starboard quarter boat was water-logged and about thirty yards from the vessel. I did not see any passengers clinging to that boat. I did not see whether the tackling was broke. When I jumped into the water I tried to save some of the passengers by getting pieces of wood to them. I did not save any passengers at that time. I did not try to swim on shore. I was in the water about fifteen minutes swimming about. I am a pretty fair swimmer. Several passengers were about me in the water. I could not get any of the passengers on board. I did not hold anybody up. I did get wood under some of the passengers. No one was drowned when I was in the water. I swam round to the starboard side and got on board by means of a rope from the fore part of the forerigging. There was not much sea running. The tide was setting towards the shore. I took off my shoes before I jumped into the water. When I got on board again I went on the bridge and tried to comfort the passengers. Three quarters of an hour afterwards I jumped overboard again. Before I jumped overboard the second time I carried some of the passengers from the quarter deck to the bridge. The vessel was mostly on an even keel during this time. I saw none of the passengers washed overboard. That is all that happened that I saw before I jumped overboard again. I did not see the mate nor the engineer when I jumped overboard the second time. There was much confusion on deck the whole time. I did not see any of the crew. When the ship struck I sung out to lower the boats and save the passengers. I jumped from the bridge the second time, I had then only a shirt on me. I jumped overboard the second time to save passengers. Boats were then coming off from the shore: I swam to the boats at once. Three canoes came from the shore. I had seen these canoes coming from the shore when I jumped overboard. They were within hail when I jumped overboard. They came from Amboolghur bay. I was the first that got into the canoes that I know of. The canoes refused to come alongside the ship. There was not much sea running at the time, and in my opinion it would not have been dangerous to come alongside. I picked up the men floating in the water nearest to me. I picked up about six or seven passengers while I was in the first boat. I ordered that boat to go on shore, and I sprang overboard and got into another boat that was coming. In that boat I picked up the engineer who had a life-buoy round him, and also the second engineer and the serang and some passengers. Another boat came there, I took the life-buoy off the engineer and threw it into the sea to some passengers who were picked up by that boat. When these three boats left for the shore, there were some passengers still floating in the water. I did not see anybody drowned. When I went on shore there were many persons on the wreck. The mate was in the third boat. I don't know whether any of the crew were there. I did not think the ship was in danger of breaking up for some hours when I left. It was about two o'clock when these three boats went on shore. I did not go on shore. I got into a smaller canoe by means of which I got on board a pattimar.

The Court then adjourned.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

An adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company was held in the offices of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on Friday afternoon. The attendance was not so numerous as at the meeting on Wednesday.

On the motion of Mr. A. C. Gumpert, seconded by Mr. P. E. Bendir, Mr. W. H. Crawford was called to the chair.

The Chairman said, that before they proceeded to the business of the meeting, he should be glad to correct a misconception which he was told existed in some quarters, with reference to some words that fell from him at the last meeting. They would remember that he observed that the directors declined to sign the accounts that were submitted to the meeting. He used the words generally, but he had no idea whatever of including in those words the estimates of plant, outlay, &c., made by Mr King, their Engineer. These, he had no doubt, were perfectly correct statements, and his observations did not refer to them in any way. He merely meant them to apply to the balance sheet and profit and loss account. The others were accounts for which the Engineer himself was solely responsible; and he had not the least reason to doubt that they were perfectly correct and accurate. The former meeting (added the Chairman,) of which this was an adjournment, was adjourned for the purpose of further discussing the appointment of a committee, and other details. Of course the directors had no suggestions to make. It was entirely in the hands of the shareholders to do as they thought proper.

Mr. Gumpert—Before you decide as to what steps should be taken, either to provide funds or to place the Company on altogether a different footing—which I presume could only be that of winding up—I think it right to invite your attention once more to some items which are in the accounts appended to the Engineer's Report, particularly to those headed "Estimate of outlay absolutely necessary before and during the rains, including liabilities for May 1866." You have a very valuable property, upon which by way of reclamation a considerable sum of money has already been expended; and in the opinion of Mr. King, the Company's Chief Engineer, the comparatively-speaking small sum of one lakh of rupees is absolutely necessary to secure some advantages which have already been gained by the works in progress, as well as to lay the foundation—to pave the way—for the development of other important works. It must strike all of us that when a property valued at sixty lakhs of rupees only requires one additional lakh of outlay in the opinion of the competent professional engineer who has charge of the works, it would become the shareholders, in their own interest, to consider well how to provide these funds. If those gentlemen who have got copies of the Engineer's Report will be good enough to look at the estimate of outlay and follow what I am going to say, they will find that this one lakh of rupees is made up by smaller items, the first three of which are "contracts." The first three items are sums of money due under contracts. Now, the contractors with whom the Board of Directors have entered into agreements to carry on the works, obviously have as good a right to look to the shareholders for the payment of the money which is due to them for work and labour done, as Government, who are in the position of the vendors of the property, have a right to look for the balance of the purchase money. The next item—"Labour contract, pitching and repairing roads, Rs. 1,600"—is made up of almost infinitesimal little items which are due to coolies and workmen, whom, I am quite certain, not a single shareholder has a desire to deprive of their wages. The item which follows—for "filling and levelling, which cannot be done after the monsoon without interfering with traffic"—amounts to only Rs. 8,000. Well, if you take into consideration that your traffic over the works in the next fair season will be for a time entirely stopped if these repairs to the roads are not made during the rainy season, when the traffic is extremely slack, you will see that by spending this Rs. 8,000 now you will benefit your revenue, inasmuch as you will have it in your power after the rains are over to allow the traffic to take its ordinary course over the roads which your Engineer recommends you to fill in and repair. Well, the next item—"Preparatory work for next season, with establishment up to October, Rs. 20,000"—Mr. King informs me is equally requisite. All the remaining items—which consist of small sums—are actual liabilities which are now due—that is to say, for stone delivered (the contract for the rubble has been carried out); and the people who have furnished you with the material for prosecuting your works naturally look to you for justice and to be paid for what they have done. And it would be a great pity if, by your refusal to expend this small sum of Rs. 1,00,000—small, I say, in comparison with the great value of your property—your works should be impaired. At the close of last meeting there was some difficulty in laying our hands upon some correspondence which I then was desirous of bringing before you, so as to give the shareholders an opportunity of judging for themselves of the emergency of the money requirements, which we then estimated at close upon twenty lakhs of rupees, and which the Board of Directors thought could only be adequately met by a call of a thousand rupees per share upon the two thousand shares which have been issued. Those papers have now been put into my hands, and I think it right to read at all events some extracts from this correspondence to you, as it will show you that the Board of Directors, in whom the shareholders have vested a considerable amount of power, have done certain acts which I for one think the shareholders now cannot entirely ignore—viz., that prior to the annual general meeting that was held on 1st December, the then Board of Directors entered into the negotiation of certain bills of exchange on England, which were drawn by the Mazagon Company upon a firm in Liverpool, and endorsed by Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co., not so much in their capacity as Secretaries and Treasurers, but as merchants of Bombay; and that in order to make these bills more marketable than they would otherwise have been, a quorum of the then Board of Directors—viz., three of the native gentlemen—gave a letter to one of the Banks, of which the following is an extract:—"Dear Sir,—In accordance with clause 67 of our Articles of Association, we hereby undertake on behalf of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company that the sum of two lakhs of rupees (Rs. 2,00,000) is to be a first charge on behalf of your Bank, and payable to you, on any monies received under the call which we propose shortly to make—say, within the next three months." [Dated 30th November 1865.] Messrs. Penney and Co., of Liverpool, upon whom these bills to the extent of £21,000 were drawn, have written, in reply to the Board of Directors, and informed them that they have accepted these bills and that they will fall due on the 11th of July and the 11th of August. Now, a further undertaking—of the legality of which, I may mention, I, and I believe our present Chairman, entertain great doubts—was given by Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co., on the same day, viz. 30th November. They there style themselves "Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Company," though the day upon which they were elected was the day subsequent to that of their letter—viz. 1st December; and while the shareholders may possibly think—and perhaps rightly so—that they can ignore what Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co. did without your authority on the 30th November, they being not then duly elected Secretaries and Treasurers, yet they cannot ignore what the Board of Directors, whom by repeated elections the shareholders had honoured with their confidence, had done on the same day—viz., given a pledge to one of the Banks to make a call within three months in order to provide the funds to take up these bills, which really represented nothing, in my opinion, at that time, but the paper they were written upon. This view of the case is further borne out by a letter which the directors, as well as one of the Banks in question, received a short time ago from one of the partners of the firm of Penney & Co., and which was to this effect:—"To the manager of the Bank in question—Please request the Mazagon Land Company to give you full cover (including discount on remittance) for their drafts on Messrs. Penney & Co. for £21,000, drawn by the directors of the foregoing Company under a guarantee to cover within three months. Should the drafts not be fully covered, I give you notice that Messrs. Penney & Co., not having received value for the same, will refuse payment at all hazards." Now, gentlemen, it will be for you to consider whether it is dignified or honourable on the part of this Company, which came before the public with no slight pretensions, to allow drafts which were issued by their authorised Board of Directors on England to come back upon their hands protested and saddled with additional charges. As to our liability with reference to these drafts—whether they are paid or not in England—the Company cannot get rid of it. These bills must be paid some way or other. It is of course for the shareholders to say whether they value the standing and the honour of the Company so little as to allow these drafts to come back protested. I confess that when I gave my vote in favour of the call which has been made by the Board—and which is as yet unrescinded and payable to-day—these considerations weighed very heavily with me; because I hold that a pledge given on behalf of the shareholders by their directors—by directors whom on more than one occasion the shareholders have honoured with their confidence, as expressed by their vote—should not now be repudiated. The directors whose able management the Company have to thank for the position in which they now find themselves, I am given to understand, have at last in the eleventh hour thought fit and proper to resign their seats at the Board, (hear, hear), thereby sparing their late co-directors the pain to refuse publicly to sit at the same Board with them and sparing the shareholders the, no doubt, equally great pain to place again, before a properly constituted meeting and at the proper time, the resolution of which one of the shareholders gave notice at the meeting the day before yesterday. The vote of confidence in the three European directors, with which a request was coupled that we would consent to retain office, I felt to be very flattering, and I believe my colleagues did the same; but it would have been for us impossible, (as I believe I may say, both on behalf of myself and the others), even though we had wished and were willing to render all the assistance we could in this hour of need to the Company—and I for one should most decidedly have refused, to resume my seat at the Board with directors who I find by their own record of their proceedings require to be told in the discharge of their duties what they should and should not do, with the threat of the Penal Code held over their eyes. I believe as a late director I am not committing a breach of confidence if I tell you what, within the short time that I have held office, has come under my notice by a perusal of the minute-book of the late Board; and I take the present opportunity of stating this advisedly, as I have had to confront two of these gentlemen in Her Majesty's Supreme Court, where they were defendants in actions for very large sums of money, and where one of the learned Judges, from the evidence that then came before him, gave it as his opinion that the shareholders of the Mazagon Company must be a body of men who were extremely easily satisfied that their interests were properly looked after, or they would have already taken steps, civilly or criminally, to protect their interests. The recollection of the ominous First of July of 1865 is too indelibly impressed upon the memories of all residents of Bombay, to have been forgotten at this early day; but I would recall to your recollection in connection with that memorable day a circumstance which I had suspected—a circumstance which the counsel who represented the interests that I thought to vindicate in the High Court, made a subject of interrogation when one of those directors stood in the witness box; and not only could he not get a confession of what I now find on record in this minute book, but he got an absolute denial on oath by that man as to the fact here recorded—and which is simply this, that the transfer books of the Company, enabling the purchasers and sellers of the shares of this Company to transfer their shares, were intentionally kept unopened—I will not say closed, for they had never been opened—intentionally kept unopened until two days before the ominous First of July; and then, I find by a record of the proceedings of the directors, they were only opened when it was explained to them at their Board meeting that they were liable to criminal charges—and upon that, the books were declared open on the following day. Now, this is a fact, gentlemen, which I am certain—indulgent and forbearing as Bombay shareholders are known to be—not one of you would have allowed to pass without comment at that great meeting on the 1st of December; and I am sure that if, it had been known, you would not have been found ready and willing to re-assure those gentlemen of your confidence, in the face of an amendment advisedly made, and to re-elect them to seats at your Board. It is far from me to stand up here as a public accuser of those gentlemen, but as they have had ample opportunities of laying before the shareholders an unvarnished tale of the actual state of affairs, I not only do not hesitate but feel it my duty to tell the shareholders as much of the history of this concern as I have been able to learn, both within this office and out of it—viz., in the High Court. Mr. Atmaram Mahadowjee on the one occasion and Mr. Ghellabhoy Puddumsey on the other occasion were the defendants in the actions of which I speak, and, I am happy to be able to add, in both cases had verdicts given against them for the full amount with interest. The shareholders, of course, will judge for themselves what to think of directors who were known and proved in the High Court to have so extensively gambled in the shares of their own Company as to have recourse to what now seems to have been almost equal to a criminal subterfuge in keeping the transfer books of this Company unopened until it was clearly explained to them that they were liable to criminal prosecution. That with the knowledge of such facts it would be impossible for me—and I believe I am speaking the sentiments of my colleagues, Messr. Crawford and Macculloch—to resume my seat at the Board of Directors along with the former directors, requires no further explanation on my part. I believe all of you are sufficiently honourable men to see it would be impossible.

The Chairman said the immediate business before the meeting would be to follow up the resolution which was passed at the former meeting, by which it was agreed that the affairs of the Company should be referred to a committee of shareholders. That having been passed it became necessary to decide who were to compose that committee, or else the former resolution would simply fall to the ground. He would suggest that before they went into any question as to the means of raising money for immediate purposes, they should consider what gentlemen they wished to entrust with their confidence in the matter of the committee.

The Chairman read the letters of resignation which had been received from the native directors Messrs. Ghellabhoy Puddumsey and Sewjee Velljee, (which contained nothing beyond the mere intimation of their resignation), and remarked that it was for the meeting to say whether those resignations were to be accepted.

Mr. Bendir—Do three directors form a quorum?

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Heerjee Jehanghier thought the resignations should not be accepted at that time. If they did accept them there would be nobody left at all. Those directors had acted in an abominable way, and after telling the shareholders all sorts of nonsense about the books, they had nerve enough, at the eleventh hour, to say they were going to resign! It was most shameful that they should think of resigning. After a comparison of the Company to a parentless child, Mr. Heerjee urged that the resignations of the two directors should not be accepted until the meeting had appointed a committee, who might then deal with them as they chose.

The Chairman—Perhaps this statement may relieve you from a difficulty. Mr. Gumpert, Mr. Macculloch, and myself, the lately appointed directors, will have no objection for the present to continue on the Board provided that we are not associated with the late members of the Board (hear, hear), and we shall be very happy to have associated with us any two or three gentlemen whom you may wish to name as a committee for the purpose of investigating the Company's affairs and giving in a report. Of course we do not pledge ourselves to retain our seats afterwards, but as we see that we would leave the Company in a difficult position were we to give up our seats at this moment, we have no objection for the present to retain them.

Mr. C. Iggulden.—Will you put the question to the meeting, whether or not they will accept the resignations of those gentlemen?

The Chairman—It must be clearly understood that if their resignation is not accepted, the European directors will decline to sit at the Board.

Mr. Iggulden.—Place that emphatically before the meeting.

Colonel Lucas moved—"That the resignations of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Puddumsey and Sewjee Velljee as directors be accepted; it being distinctly understood that those gentlemen are not thereby relieved from any responsibility they have hitherto incurred in the management of the Company's affairs."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Iggulden and carried unanimously.

Colonel Lucas then moved—"That Mr. J. A. Forbes, Mr. Charles Iggulden, and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, be associated with Messrs. W. H. Crawford, A. C. Gumpert, and H. B. Macculloch to form the committee of inspection for the purpose stated in the first resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on 30th May, and that three constitute a quorum."

Mr. Heerjee Jehanghier seconded this motion.

Mr. Iggulden—I decline to act. After the article which appears in the *Gazette* this morning, I must decline to undertake any other duties than those which belong to my position.

The Chairman—Is any one authorised to say that Mr. Forbes will act? [No answer. After a little time—]. The Board have done all they can in offering to retain their seats. Of course, if you cannot appoint a committee the matter must fall.

Colonel Lucas—I propose Dr. Dallas in place of Mr. Iggulden.

The Chairman—Certainly, but will he act?

Colonel Lucas—I don't know.

The Chairman—There is no use nominating him unless you know that he will act. The meeting should be careful, for if gentlemen are appointed who will not act we would have to call another meeting with twenty-one days' notice.

A native shareholder said he was informed that Dr. Dallas would consent to act.

The resolution was altered so as to include the names of Mr. J. A. Forbes (if willing to act), Mr. Rowland Hamilton, and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee.

Mr. Jehanghier Rustomjee Mody—In the case of any of the gentlemen elected declining to act, can those who do not appoint others in their place?

The Chairman—Three will form a quorum, and we know that Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee and Mr. Hamilton will act.

The motion was then unanimously carried.

The Chairman—Another proposition has been placed in my hands. As you have already heard from Mr. Gumpert it is absolutely necessary, if the Company is to be carried on, that certain funds should be obtained immediately. I am not now speaking with reference to Government or to the Bank of Bombay, but money must be obtained for the purpose of paying daily labourers and carrying out such works as it is absolutely necessary should be performed before and during the monsoon. It is proposed by Colonel Lucas and seconded by Mr. F. Chambers—"That as money is urgently required the committee now appointed be authorised to raise a sum of ten lacs of rupees by the issue of debentures or preference shares, as they may deem most convenient, and at such interest as they may find it necessary to give." It seems to me, gentlemen, that this does not bind the committee to follow the course specified; it only authorises them to do it if necessary. It is, therefore, to my mind, a very proper resolution, as the committee could not raise money as suggested without authorization.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee proposed as an amendment that the sum of ten lakhs should not be raised at all for the present. The committee which had just been appointed would have to look into the accounts and enquire into the management of the late directors, and having done so they would make a report a month hence. In regard to the debt to Government the members of the committee could correspond with Government, asking them to give the Company at least six months further time; and if Government would not do so, the present proposition could be considered after the report of the committee was made.

Colonel Lucas—There is no time for that.

The Chairman—On the 19th July we may find the Government in possession of our property.

Mr. Hormusjee—At present, for carrying on the works, I think a lakh and a half should be raised on debentures, or in any other way the committee think fit.

Mr. Hamilton—I must decline to join any committee which is to undertake to go into the old affairs of the Company. It is a most important thing to have a thorough investigation made into all the matters connected with the old management, but it seems to me that at present that would be out of time. It is just like the case of a man who is drowning and surrounded by sharks, and who cannot swim. There is no doubt that when a man is in the water and in danger it is very right and proper to know who pushed him in; but the first thing is for him to swim out. That is just the position we are in. With not a thousand rupees that we can command—with the knowledge that our property may be forfeited in a short time—with numerous creditors pressing upon us, and some of them disposed to prosecute with rigour—is this a time to talk of entering into a very long and critical and arduous investigation in reference to the affairs of the old directors? That has to be done, but the first thing is certainly to save the life of the Company as a corporate body. That life is now hanging on a thread, and if we cannot get any funds it will be extinguished. If the committee, by negotiations with Government and with people who have money, can put the Company upon a sound and workable basis, I shall be most happy to join it; for I have always thought the original scheme of this Company a most useful one. The first error was, that too much was given for the land; and how much money has been frittered away by the directors nobody knows. But we seem so near an end of our existence as a Company that we cannot now go into these matters. We should first of all resuscitate the Company, and then let us make a most thorough investigation of all the wrongs the Company have suffered and bring those who have wronged us to justice.

A native shareholder objected to the issue of debentures, on the ground that at the present time they must necessarily go at a high rate of interest.

Mr. Gumpert—Since you have appointed a committee which, after the expiration of one month, is to submit to you such suggestions and recommendations as they may see fit, I do not think you ought to trouble yourselves with discussing questions of detail which will very properly have to engage the attention of the committee. This proposition of Colonel Lucas, though it may be in the end be found impracticable to carry it out, is nevertheless one which I think ought to be

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adopted, so as to give the committee power, if they see their way to carrying it out, to do so; for otherwise you would only lose another month and be putting off the evil day. Sooner or later your financial engagements must be met; and therefore, as you have appointed a committee, it would be desirable to give them the requisite power to carry out what they think to be feasible.

Mr. Hormusjee withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was then unanimously carried.

The Chairman said that Mr. Macculloch—who, being absent at Poona, was unfortunately unable to be present at the meeting—had authorized him to say that, sooner than subject the Company to any inconvenience, he was perfectly willing to continue temporarily to discharge the duties of Secretary and Treasurer. He (the Chairman) thought they should accept the offer, for otherwise they would be in a very difficult position.

In answer to a question, the Chairman stated that there could be no legal objection to Messrs. Macculloch, John and Company continuing to act.

The meeting agreed that for the present Messrs. Macculloch, John and Company should continue to act as Secretaries, but not as Treasurers.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

FORT POLICE COURT.—2nd June.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate.)

A Row among the Parsees.—Rustomjee Manockjee, and three other Parsees, and also three females, were charged, at the instance of Cowasjee Ardaseer, with having used threatening and abusive language towards him, calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, on the 13th ult.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared on behalf of the complainant, and Mr. Louis for the defendants.

When the case was called on, the male defendants all answered promptly to their names, but of the four females summoned none of them put in an appearance.

Mr. Louis addressed some observations to the magistrate, suggesting that there was no proof of the females having been served with the summonses.

Mr. Hormusjee explained that they had been unable to effect a personal service on the lady defendants, but that the processes had been fixed to the doors of their houses.

In the midst of a legal argument on this point, it was intimated to the Court that the ladies were outside in a shigram, whereupon His Worship in his usual courteous manner ordered them to be invited to come in. This having been done, the ladies forthwith made their appearance and were accommodated with chairs in front of the dock, but when their names were called over it was found that one Ruttonbae was still absent.

Mr. Louis explained to the Court that this lady was only eleven years of age, and submitted that it was hardly necessary that she should be called upon to appear, but as the case was got up against the whole of the family, he should not wonder if they insisted upon having the babies and all—if such there were—brought up.

Mr Hormusjee said he was instructed to proceed against the whole of the parties.

His Worship decided to go on with the case against the defendants who were present.

Mr. Hormusjee then proceeded to state his case, after which he called the prosecutor.

Cowasjee Ardaseer said that he was a merchant carrying on business in the Fort, and now resided at Girgaum. He had formerly lived at Dhobie Talao in the house of Dhinbaie, a widow, (one of the defendants) but had left that place about four months ago. The defendants were all related to each other, either as wives and husbands, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters-in-law, and grand-children. There had been a good deal of litigation between him (the complainant) the elder female defendant and her son-in-law Rustomjee. But in all these actions the complainant gained the day. On the 12th of last month a coolee brought an anonymous letter to him, which he ascertained had been given to the man by the youngest of the male defendants. This letter contained matter both of a threatening and disgusting nature. In consequence of which, that defendant was taken to Mazagon by the complainant and placed before the police authorities. On the following day (Sunday) as the complainant was at home resting on his couch he heard a great noise, which alarmed him very considerably, and upon his going down stairs, accompanied by his wife and all his children, he saw the whole of the defendants, two of the females were in the verandah of his house, the other one and the men being outside. The women immediately commenced to abuse him. He would rather not repeat what they said. (Upon being pressed by the Court, the complainant ultimately overcame his natural modesty.) Among other things they said "You have swallowed Rs. 500 of ours," "you are a thief, a rogue," "may you die," "you and your children may die." They also made use of several other expletives, but they were unfit for publication. All these things were said in the presence of the neighbours, and in a violent tone of voice. Two of the people living in the adjoining houses had remonstrated with and admonished the defendants on their conduct. Complainant was sorely annoyed at the filthy abuse to which he was subjected.

Mr. Louis then cross-examined the complainant at considerable length, when he said that he could swear that he saw all the defendants females and all on the occasion in question. He was very much frightened and alarmed, and also very much confused. Two of the women and all the male defendants were speaking at one and the same time. In fact, there was first the female chorus and then the male chorus. Complainant was of course himself a very peaceable man, and he was under the impression that they had in view the injury of his reputation, and also to injure him in every way, because they had lost their suits in the Small Cause Court. Besides, the defendants there were a number of "tallimwallahs" present. He sent for the police, but as usual they did not come.

A host of witnesses were called for the complainant, one of them, Goostadjee Bhiccajee stated that he saw the two younger female defendants who were actively engaged in hurling abusive and annoying epithets against Cowasjee, such as "we have lost our son, and Cowasjee has got him," (in allusion to the boy who was taken to Mazagon about the threatening letter), "may your dinner disagree with you and all your family." The other witnesses all failed in supporting the testimony of the complainant, some of them, however, heard women who they could not recognise, speaking in a loud tone of voice, saying amongst others things, "you dead man," "you dead gone to hell," &c.

Mr. Louis addressed the Court at some length, and in so doing expressed his disgust at the increasing practice of bringing such cases before a criminal court, for which there was not, he insisted, one particle of cause or reason. The object in view being to put these women to pain and mortification by being brought into a public court. The learned gentleman then called His Worship's attention to a technical difficulty in the case and called upon him to dismiss the charge.

His Worship expressed his regret that persons belonging to the Parsee community should consider it necessary to come to that Court to wash their dirty linen. There was no evidence to satisfy him that the young women had made use of the filthy language attributed to them by the complainant, as it was not substantiated by the evidence of his own witnesses. Therefore he would dispose of the case simply on its merits—as a mere dispute between neighbours. The charge against the defendants had not been proved to his satisfaction, so he dismissed it. At the same time he cautioned all the defendants that if brought before him again and convicted that he would certainly punish them very severely.

The Tables Turned.—Cowasjee Ardaseer and his son Goostadjee, the former the complainant in the above case, were then charged at the instigation of Cowasjee Jamsetjee with criminal intimidation. The charge arose out of certain circumstances connected with the same dispute, but was after investigation dismissed.

One or two other cases in connection with the same quarrel followed, in which both parties were bound over to keep the peace.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—2nd June.

(Before Moroba Canoba, Esq.)

Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff vs. Jugjeewan Ludha.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the defendant.

This was an action of debt brought to recover Rs. 56-6-6, being the amount due from the defendant on account of insurance brokerage per ship *Monica* on Rs. 45,000, after deducting stamps, &c.

The plaintiff not answering to his name, the case was ordered to be struck out.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—I cannot ask for costs now, your Honor, the amount being under Rs 100; but if the plaintiff sues again, I shall ask for costs by way of satisfaction under the Act.

Jethabhoy Navulshaw vs. Alloochund Damodhur and others.

Mr. Peile appeared for the plaintiff.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 112, money payable to the plaintiff for the defendant's use and occupation of the first storey of plaintiff's house situated in Bhoewadda, from the 24th December 1864 to the 24th April 1866 at Rs. 7 per month.

The defendant said he had been always ready and willing to pay the whole amount of the rent to the rightful owner of the premises, but that having received a notice from a claimant to the house not to pay the rent to the plaintiff, he had held the amount in his hands, and would now pay it to any one to whom the Court should order him to pay it.

Mr. Morojee, as *amicus curiæ*, mentioned that there were several actions pending before the Court in which the plaintiff sued a number of tenants of the house in question; and that the right of ownership to it had been in dispute for some time past. On the 2nd May last, the full court, on his application on behalf of one of the defendants in these cases, who claimed the house, granted a rule absolute for a new trial; and the question of ownership to the house would be finally settled at the disposal of that case before a full court. Until then, Mr. Morojee submitted that the action before this Court should stand over. It was advisable and to the benefit of the parties that they should be postponed.

Mr. Peile urged that he was not aware of a rule having been granted by the full court. He was needlessly brought here to-day; for had Mr. Morojee's client, who was a defendant in one of these cases, given him notice of the rule, he should not have put his client to the cost of bringing him here to-day. The rule was obtained on the 2nd May, and there was ample time until the closing of the Court on the 16th, to have sent a notice to him.

Mr. Morojee remarked that the full court had ordered that the rule should be signed by the First Judge, and that it was not ready in time to take his signature before the vacation commenced.

His Honor could say that it must have been so. Mr. Hore was engaged in making preparations for his departure, and for a few days previous to the vacation he had no time to attend to the Court's business.

Mr. Peile contended that, at all events, he had a right to expect a notice from the party who obtained the rule, and that he was, therefore, entitled to the costs of this day.

His Honor reserved the question of costs, and adjourned all the cases, in which Mr. Peile's client was the plaintiff, until the 2nd July next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Ten months have now elapsed since liquidators were appointed for the Union Financial, but as yet the shareholders have heard nothing respecting the amount of assets realised. I presume that the directors have repaid the six lakhs they accommodated themselves with; if so, the liquidators should distribute this money amongst the shareholders and not wait until other debts are recovered. A SHAREHOLDER.

1st June.

A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—As you are doubtless aware the Back Bay Company have now made a continued line of embankment as far as the commencement of the Esplanade, and in the whole of this line there is but one opening, just in front of the drain of the native town, and water still flows in, much higher up than this point. As the ebb tide commences all this water rushes down, carrying with it all the water of the main drain, past the one opening above mentioned, and is unable to escape along the whole of the Marine Lines to the end of the embankment, and the consequence is that, the whole of this quarter is subjected twice a day to a most pestilential odour sufficient to have produced cholera or any fever into the place.

Why is this allowed? Dr. Hewlett, the Inspector of Nuisances, and Dr. Nicholson, the Surgeon of the Marine Battalion, seem so callous about the matter, that one can but think the Government, in surrendering this foreshore, also surrendered their right to prevent their officers from being poisoned in the only quarter they have in Bombay. Surely the Engineers of the Back Bay Company must have foreseen that enclosing such a large space of water would have created this nuisance. A dam run along the side of the drain or a pipe to the outside of the embankment would prevent it all, and it is to be hoped such will be done before any steps are taken to enforce regard for the health of the residents of the MARINE LINES.

JACK OF ALL TRADES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—A letter appears in your impression of this day, in which my name is rather freely handled. With regard to the title, I have no particular objection to it, for it's better to be a Jack of all trades than master of none, and it will be found invariably, that no man can be even a *Jack* of all, without being somewhat of a master. "Genius is universal,"—says Johnson. We all recollect the Cartoon in the great *Punch*, of Brougham standing on his head when there was really nothing else, in the opinion of the clever jester, left for him to do. Every Jack, Sir, is not necessarily a "cheap Jack."

The writer of the letter in question is no great genius as to facts. I am not a scripture-reader: I am not at present studying for orders. There are other errors and inaccuracies which are not worth answering. With regard to the extensive circle of lady acquaintances. Would "Ubique" pay the bad compliment, to the sex, to assume that they form unnecessary acquaintances. I am happy to say, Sir, that though I am a bachelor I have a pretty extensive circle of "lady acquaintances," as "Ubique" pleases to call them in slipshod English. I am also glad to be conscious that many of them are sincere friends; and to add for the enlightenment of "Ubique," that a male friend on reading "Ubique's" letter, shrewdly observed—"I wish I could say as much for myself."

"Ubique's" letter is in indifferent taste, and I am surprised that it should have been thought worthy of the honour of insertion in your valuable columns.

One word more and I have done. I undertake nothing which I do not give my serious energies to (and I need hardly say that this is the plain duty of every man) and am thankful to say generally carry through.

EDWARD H. DU BOIS.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER "MAHARAJ."

To the Editor of the Bombay Guardian.

Sir,—I learn from the papers that an enquiry is to be held respecting the loss of the *Maharaj*. I hope the result will be that the public will no more have to entrust their lives to young and inexperienced captains. I was a passenger on board the *Maharaj* on her down trip. We were detained two days and two nights at Hurnee, and did not speedily get off owing to the 'promptitude of the captain,' as I read in some paper. We were as nearly as possible wrecked on the very reef in Malwan Harbour, on which a former steamer struck, whose fate a buoy now indicates.

A week or two before some friends of mine were on board the *General Outram* bound for Vingorla. They sat up all night not knowing what time they might reach; but, when morning dawned, instead of arriving at their desired haven, they found themselves somewhere below Goa! Such a dangerous coast as the Malabar Coast is considered to be, demands captains who are well acquainted with it, and cautious from the teachings of experience. Had it not been for the mate and the engineer of the *Maharaj*, I believe she would never have completed her down trip.

R. E. C.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWUR, 30th May.

Mahableshwur has had its "Art-union Exhibition"! This affair, which came off on the 28th and 29th May, was the device of the family and suite of Sir Bartle Frere; and by their strenuous efforts, aided by the ladies and gentlemen of the Hills, it has proved a great success. The drawing-room of the Craig, the Governor's residence this season, was devoted to the display of the articles produced, which in number and excellence far exceeded the expectations of the visitors. Among those of them most admired, were water-colour drawings of the finest views from the Points or Headlands of the Hills, by Sir Charles Stavely, Dr. Cook, Captain Watts, Mrs. Newnham, Mrs. Arthur, and the Hon. Mr. Ellis; crow-quill sketches of hunting and other serio-comic scenes by the Misses Frere; lively pen and ink sketches of marches and battles in the days of the mutiny, by Captain Crealoch; a considerable collection of excellent artistic drawings, by Mr. Griffiths of the School of Arts in Bombay; a large album and portfolio of photographs illustrating the castes and tribes of Western India and neighbouring provinces and countries, belonging to Dr. Wilson, but principally by Mr. W. Johnson of Bombay; photographs of the Nagpore Exhibition, prepared under the direction of its Committee; photographs of scenery and buildings in the Kolapore State, by Captain Westropp; photographs of Rajputana, Agra, Delhi, &c., by Captain Impey; numerous *cartes de visite* photographs, and picture photographs of high merit; engravings and lithographs of ancient statuary in the British Museum; sketches of scenery in Sind and Beloochistan by Dr. Cook; plans of the Bombay Opera House, a magnificent castle in the air, and of the Frere Hall at Kurrachee, standing in completion on the lowly earth; baskets and wreaths of flowers, grasses, mosses, and leaves, most tastefully got up and arranged by the nymphs-in-waiting with Lady Flora; a wondrous pillar of orchids in flower, mosses, ferns, &c., most ingeniously devised and constructed by Dr. Birdwood of the Bombay Victoria Gardens; and a great many beautiful articles of jewelry and bijouterie, including cameos executed in Italy and Bombay, glass bracelets (with golden figures embedded in them) brought from Purtaubghur by Sir Robert Napier, and a cup of the cedar of Lebanon sent by the Bishop of Bombay, of fine grain and polish, as if in contradiction of the botanist who speaks of the *worthless* though magnificent cedar. The show was open each day from half-past four to half-past six P. M. It was largely attended. Its own interest was not inconsiderable; though it was expected by none when they thought of coming to the Hills. As an earnest of what may be produced by arrangement, it was encouraging.

NEEMUCH, 30th May.

Here we are at the end of May. If we are lucky the rains will soon pour down on us, in the meanwhile we are hot. While the good people at home are enjoying the cool breezes and bright verdure of spring, we poor exiled wretches are panting with heat. Nothing can be done to break the monotony of the long dreary hours of the day. Your servants, paid to afford you assistance, at once increase your expenditure and your troubles. It is not a bad plan, when your spirits are very much depressed, to kick the most obnoxious of your menials round the room. This, however, produces but a fleeting excitement, which soon passes off and leaves you more hot and grumpy than ever. Another diversion is to fancy yourself a Salamander, to imagine that fire is your natural element, and that you love caloric. This merely requires a rather strong imagination. You then call for fire, light your cheroot, and lean back in your chair to indulge your fancy. Your servant meanwhile has, with the care and forethought so strongly developed in Asiatic domestics, considerately deposited a chip from the red hot wood, up your sleeve, or in your lap; you then rapidly become aware that your cuticle is not fireproof. You at once abandon the idea and resign yourself to philosophy. The study of philosophy requires much mental exertion, and is but carried on with closed eyes. You suddenly awake from your contemplations, and find you have nearly broken your neck in endeavours to imitate the awful nod of thundering Jove. What is to be done now? There is no news stirring, and you are too lazy to write. You have finished that novel that interested you so much, and you have sternly resolved to be idle: a capital idea. You will take horizontal repose, you choose a nice dull book, stretch yourself on your couch, and sink to rest. Just five winks and three quarters have been mercifully accorded you, when, at the beginning of the last quarter of the sixth wink, you become conscious that a fly is investigating the recesses of your proboscis. You at once eliminate the intruder, keep perfectly calm, and proceed with your slumbers. It may be that you are allowed to sleep peacefully or it may not. The chances are in favour of the *not*. Asleep or awake, however, your mind is busy thinking that you are warm, and your body nobly supports the idea. Now, to lethargic people the above may be a very pleasant programme of the day's amusements. To me, however, it is odious. It gives me no matter for my letter. Who would care to know that at 12 noon on the 27th May, Captain A. woke up with a snort and found himself in his chair instead of in the ocean, where he dreamt he had been disporting himself as a grampus; or that Lieutenant B.'s boy had accidentally run up against Lieutenant B.'s fist; or that Major C. was not very well yesterday; or even that Colonel D. had had his hair cut this morning. These important events I leave to those recorders of small things—the ladies. I like to deal with stirring events. There is not even a birth, marriage, or death to record. Stop! Did I tell you that another gunner had died? I forget. At all events, two Artillerymen are now among the things that were. The shikaries have been sending in more skins, and seem to have been very fortunate on the whole.

By the way. I, disloyal animal that I am, had nearly forgotten the Queen's birthday. The brigade paraded of course, fired off three goes of *fids of joy* (as they are irreverently called by the vulgar) and then three cheers, the infantry marched past at the shoulder and then 'sloped' home; the cavalry and artillery aided and abetted the gallant foot, and all passed off as that sort of thing usually does.

POONA

We regret to have to record two fatal railway accidents to two Europeans, on the extension line between Egutpoora and Bhosawul. They were both more or less connected with each other. An engine-driver, a European, (whose name we have not as yet learnt) was most unfortunately crushed to death under the wheels of his engine, beneath which he fell while the engine was in motion and in the act of starting. The second accident, more melancholy still, occurred to another engine-driver, named Wilkes, who had gone down to take part in the proceedings held, by way of inquest, over the first man crushed. After the termination of the inquest, as he was returning, he met a similar fate at the Egutpoora station. While engaged there shunting or something of that sort, he accidently slipped from his engine, and falling on to the rails was at once killed.—*Observer, June 2.*

MADRAS.

Another Libel.—An enterprising native, whose name we have forgotten, has, we understand, commenced an action against the proprietor of the Madras Journal of Education for some disparaging remarks made in that periodical regarding a book which the aforesaid enterprising native had published. The alleged libel is contained in an article entitled "Fine English," or "Fine writing," or fine something.—*Athenæum and Daily News, May 29.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Affairs in Orissa are in great confusion; the Moheshbung Rajah has carried his tyranny to such an extent that the oppressed tenantry have risen in despair, and kicked out his Amlah and other myrmidons; while the hill tribes have embraced the opportunity presented by the anarchy which has ensued, and plundered every living being whom they can lay hold of. The able and energetic Commissioner, Mr. T. Ravenshaw, has been for some time in the disturbed districts, and has done all that authority can do to set matters to rights. But no permanent adjustment can be effected till the cold weather.—*Pioneer, May 28.*

From what we hear a wide-spread delusion would seem to prevail amongst the older officers of the Staff Corps, as to the conditions under which they will succeed to off-reckonings. Many of them, we understand, believe that so soon as they have served twelve years as substantive Lieutenant-Colonels in the corps, they will at once come into Colonel's allowances. That this is an error we have excellent authority for stating, and can lay before our readers a letter, emanating from a trustworthy quarter, written in reply to an enquirer as to the accuracy of the opinion we have already stated to be general:—

"My dear Colonel,—G. G. O. 36 of January 10th, 1862, and G. O. G. G. No 79A., of 17th June 1863, are the whole law of Colonel's allowances for the Staff Corps. No officer of the Staff Corps can succeed to Colonel's allowances until he has been (as at present ruled) twelve years a substantive Lieutenant-Colonel. Such officers will then succeed to the number of 1 in 30, on the strength of the Staff Corps; *i. e.*, if the Corps altogether consists of 900 officers, the senior 30 of them *having been twelve years substantive Lieutenant-Colonels*, will get their off-reckonings. Should these, however, be any of the 30 officers who have not then completed their qualifying service, the off-reckonings will not be allotted to them until they have done so. After that, there will be no succession to off-reckonings unless one of the 30 dies, or unless 30 additional members join the Staff Corps, making its strength 930, when the proportion of off-reckonings being 31, the senior officer, not in receipt of Colonel's allowances, will thenceforward succeed to them, whether he has served twelve years as a Lieutenant-Colonel or not. It is not, therefore, the case that because an officer of the Staff Corps has performed twelve years' duty as a substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, he will, on that account, only succeed to off-reckonings; for the number of these allowances can never exceed the proportion of one in thirty of the strength of the Corps, while the number of Lieutenant-Colonels of twelve years' service in that grade *may* be greatly in excess of that proportion."—*Id.*

We have it from a reliable source that Mr. McLeod, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; Mr. Harrington, late Member of Council; and Mr. Wingfield, late Chief Commissioner of Oude, are to be knighted.—*Mofussilite, May 29.*

We are informed that Mr. J. W. Wilson, late Editor of the *Calcutta Weekly News Letter*, has just received the appointment of Editor of the *Indian Daily News*. We have every reason to believe that Mr. Wilson, a man of avowed ability, tact, discernment, and experience, is the "right man in the right place." We heartily congratulate him and wish him every success.—*Id.*

DEFEAT AND FLIGHT OF THE AMEER.

(From the Lahore Chronicle, May 28.)

News from Cabul up to the 14th May.—On the 9th May, the Ameer reached Sydabad and opened fire on the intrenchments of the Cabul Army; the cannonade continued the whole of that day. On the morning of the 10th, an impetuous attack was made, under the personal direction of the Ameer, on the defences of the Cabul force; the Ameer's troops were gaining the advantage when three regiments of Candaharis under General Daud Shah deserted to the other side, and the Candahari Cavalry also stood aloof.

The Ameer, after exhibiting much personal bravery, and having himself been slightly wounded, went off in the direction of Ghuznee with Sirdar Mahomed Shareef Khan, and four or five hundred horsemen, taking his treasure chest with him, but leaving his camp, guns and elephants in the hands of the enemy.

The Artillery and the rest of the force made their submission to Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan.

The same day Sirdar Wullee Mahomed Khan advanced with a force of 2,000 men to encounter the force of Fatteh Mahomed Khan from Jullalabad, and was joined the next day by Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan.

On the 13th Sirdar Mahomed Aslum and the force returned in triumph together with Fatteh Mahomed Khan's Army, which went over to their side without striking a blow.

Fatteh Mahomed Khan fled towards Jullalabad and Peshawur. Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan has been released from confinement, and the Khutba has been read in his name at Cabul.

STAR OF INDIA.

From the Gazette of India, May 26.)

Simla, the 26th May 1866.

On Thursday the 24th of May being the birthday of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, as Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, held, at mid-day, an investiture of the said Order, for the purpose of conferring, in accordance with Her Majesty's commands, on His Excellency Sir William Rose Mansfield, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies, the dignity of Knighthood of the Star of India, and of investing him with the Insignia of the Order.

The Civil and Military Officers of Government at Simla, were present by invitation to witness the ceremony. As the Grand Master, wearing the Robe and Insignia of the Order, and attended by his Staff, entered the Hall from the Council Chamber, the Guard of Honor presented Arms and a Royal Salute was fired. Sir William Mansfield was then conducted by the Hon'ble Colonel Henry Marion Durand, C. B., Member of the Governor General's Council (no Knight of the Order being present), and by the Secretary of the Order, to the Dais where he was received by the Grand Master.

By desire of the Grand Master, the Secretary of the Order then read aloud Her Majesty's Warrant conferring on Sir William Rose Mansfield the dignity of the Knighthood of the Star of India.

After which the Grand Master addressed Sir William Mansfield in the following words:—

"General Sir William Rose Mansfield,—I have been commanded by Her Majesty the Queen of England and Hindostan to invest you with the Order of a Knight of the Star of India, in recognition of your eminent services. It is to me a great pleasure to be entrusted with this duty. I have known your Excellency many years, and avail myself of this opportunity to express my high appreciation of your abilities and merits, and the satisfaction it is to me to have your Excellency "associated with me in the cares and labours of governing this great country."

The Grand Master then invested Sir William Mansfield with the Insignia of the Order, and presented him with the grant of the Sovereign of the Order.

Sir John Lawrence then added,—"In the name of Her Majesty, and on behalf of Her Majesty, I herewith invest you with the Insignia of the Star of India, and declare you to be a Knight of that Most Illustrious Order."

A Royal Salute was fired—

Whereupon Sir William Mansfield received the congratulations of the Viceroy and Governor General, and of the high Officers of Government near the Throne.

The Grand Master then retired and the assembly broke up.

THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.

(From the Friend of India, May 24.)

KURRACHEE.

I have read with much interest your remarks upon India Railways contained in your issue of April 19th. There is one remark, however, to the accuracy of which I must take exception. I refer to your observation with regard to the line down the valley of the Indus, connecting Mooltan and Kotree, the termini of the Punjab and Sind lines. You say "this line is so totally destitute of commercial advantages, passing as it will do through desert, that it must give place to that which towers far above all others in importance from Lahore to Peshawur." It is far from my wish to decry the importance of the Peshawur line in every point of view, but I must claim for the Indus valley line a higher place than you have given it commercially. You are aware that I have surveyed the whole of the country between Kotree and Mooltan both on the right and left banks of the River Indus and have given preference in my reports to try on the left bank, on account of its being shorter, cheaper and safer from floods. This left bank line, after crossing the Indus at Kotree, passes through cultivated land the whole way to the frontier of the Khyrpoor territory, a distance of 170 miles Through Khyrpoor, a distance of 35 miles, there is less cultivation as the tastes of His Highness Ali Moorad lead him to the preservation of game in very extensive shikargahs, rather than to the promotion of agriculture.

The existence of a system of a large irrigational canals proves that formerly Khyrpoor was very extensively cultivated, and there is no doubt that before long it will be so again. After leaving the Khyrpoor territory the line passes through the Roree districts of Upper Sind, which are more highly cultivated than the lower portion of the province. It is true that in order to avoid the flooded portions the line has to be carried nearer the boundary of the desert than under other circumstances would have been considered advisable for accommodating in the best manner the local traffic of this district, but still the line of railway would be near enough to be an immense boon to these localities at present debarred from a market for their produce. Throughout Bhawulpoor the line traverses large districts at present under cultivation or lying fallow on account of the tyrannizing government of the late Nawab. The whole country is intersected with magnificent irrigation canals cut under a former more enlightened dynasty. The death of the late Nawab and the succession of his son under a regency nominated by our Government, promises better things for this fine, fertile, though neglected province. Comparatively little produce is at present exported from Bhawulpoor by the river, the excess grown beyond the actual local consumption being sent to the Jeysulmeer market. After crossing the Sutlej into the Punjab, the line passes through cultivated districts for the whole distance (56 miles to Mooltan.)

The above will, I trust, convince you that the left bank line up the Indus valley does not pass entirely through a desert but that it would, if constructed, have at once a fair local traffic with the prospect of an immense increase when the facilities of transport of produce, which the line would offer are brought to bear. But it is not the local traffic only to which an Indus Valley line would look for paying its dividends. The whole of the Punjab would by it obtain an outlet for its produce at Kurrachee, nearer and cheaper than by the East Indian at Calcutta. That this traffic would be enormous is, I believe, acknowledged, and I feel the greatest confidence in the result of an impartial investigation of the merits of the Indus Valley line either commercial or political, by the authorities both in India and England. With regard to the strategic value of the Indus Valley line, I would merely call your attention to the very weighty fact, that the distance between Aden and Kurrachee is 229 miles shorter than that between Aden and Bombay, and that troops might be at Lahore by the Indus route in the same time as they could be landed on the wharf at Bombay.

JOHN BRUNTON,
Chief Engineer, Sind Railway.

WHY DO THE BEST SOLDIERS LEAVE THE ARMY?

(From the Friend of India, May 24.)

There are many things we should like to know. First we want to know what percentage of time-expired soldiers, serving in India, have availed themselves within the last five years of the opportunity to quit the ranks, and what number have re-enlisted as compared with an equal number of men stationed in Great Britain, at the Cape, and in Canada. This would enable us to determine how much, if at all, dislike of India enters into the present yearly exodus of soldiers from the three Presidencies. Is it climate only the men seek to escape, and what countries stand best in the opinion of the Army?

Judging by the large number who volunteer for India, upon the recall home of their corps, it would appear that the inquirer must look deeper and elsewhere for the causes of a movement, the importance of which it is impossible to exaggerate. Thus it appens, at the outset, that the most natural and apparently obvious explanation is denied to us. However much the British soldier dislikes India, he dislikes the Army even more, or it must be presumed that he remains in the first and retires from the latter without any reason whatever. We decline to entertain the assumption. It is easy to accuse our soldiers of acting without reflection, but the charge is not in this instance supported by facts. Too sensible to leave a country in which, as a soldier, he is better treated and more cared for than in any other, the soldier is quite clear regarding the advantages of retiring from the Army. This is demonstrated by large volunteering for India, and the no less large numbers of time-expired men that fail to re-enlist. The inference is awkward and irresistible, and the sooner the causes are honestly sought and removed the better. We cannot do without soldiers; they are beginning to find that they can do without us. At home the evil, checked by extraneous circumstances, has increased to an extent which forbids its connection with musquitoes and 95 ° of Farenheit. Handy soldiers, shoemakers, carpenters and masters of other trades, are enabled in their country to save something towards beginning life, whereas in England they enjoy few such opportunities, and hence the larger exodus from Indian regiments of time-expired men.

Unfortunately, too, the men who yearly embarked at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, are, as a body, strong, steady and efficient soldiers; the salt of an army. They are soldiers that years of discipline, and large expenditure of the money, can alone replace if replaced at all. Many of them see, or think they see, their way to make homes among the mines of Cornwall and the lanes of Devon. Others, tired of soldiering, of doing nothing to better themselves, to provide against old age, throw off the knapsack and commence life afresh. Their views and calculations may prove unsound, many may ultimately be forced back upon the Army, thereby forfeiting rank and past services, but it is impossible to condemn the motives of men honestly and bravely seeking to advance themselves and their families, however much we regret the loss of their services. In truth, what we designate an evil is the fruit and reward of a policy which provides our troops with libraries, gardens, lectures, and other means of culture and improvement. The error was to suppose that the intelligence and character of 180,000 soldiers could be raised without giving birth to aspirations not altogether satisfied by the career of a British private, trooper or gunner; that having qualified a large number of our countrymen for something higher than such a fate, they would not, as a natural result, go in search of it. Forty years ago only thirty per cent. of the Army could read and write, now that proportion forms the exception. Having raised the man by so much, it is not within the power of the military authorities to halt, without incurring the danger of altogether emptying the ranks of its best and most intelligent soldiers. Having entered upon a wise and necessary course of army reform we must follow it to its legitimate conclusions, or be prepared for difficulties of which the present is but the beginning. The tide will rise in spite of many Canutes and much official blindness. Our soldiers are thoroughly dissatisfied with the pay and prospects, the present and future, afforded by army employment, and not unreasonably.

An Infantry soldier, serving in India daily draws ninepence half penny, less fourpence deducted upon account of rations and beer. Good conduct pay adds a few pence to this pittance. The highest regimental rank open to him is that of Sergeant Major, and the largest pension awarded to the latter rank, no matter how long or meritorious the service rendered, cannot exceed half a crown a day. There is, be it mentioned, one Sergeant Major to a regiment of 800 men. After twenty-one years' service, over every portion of the globe, the private becomes entitled to a pension of twelve pence a day, but should health and strength fail before the expiration of that period he is turned into the streets to starve. The Artillery and Cavalry fare a trifle better. Holding out these seductive prizes to encourage enlistment, and further to tempt the ten years' soldier to re-enlist, we are amazed that recruits come hesitatingly, and leave quickly, that is, so soon as their term of service expires! But we must do more if we require an Army. Six annas a day promotion and prospect of advancement denied and an annual pension of £18-5, after serving and fighting over a score of years, must make room for higher and more substantial rewards. Our soldiers have improved in education and character, and if it be sought to retain their services, their position and prospects as soldiers must be raised. Failing this, they will quit the ranks of the Army, and in numbers increasing with increased intelligence. We are not treating of combatant employed in the Commissariat, Public Works, Ordnance, or other departments, for these are not *bonâ fide* Army appointments.

Again, we want to know the precise amount paid in pounds sterling, during the last five years, to convey from and replace in India, the time-expired soldiers who have claimed their discharge. Every man thus quitting the ranks is supplied with free passage home, *plus* pay to the date of final dismissal in England. Further add the bounty paid to the recruit, re-transport to this country, and the loss of time necessary to make a soldier, and we shall arrive at the cost of replacing abroad a single ten-year man. And more than two-thirds of the Army are serving abroad. One thousand rupees in money and two years of time sacrificed, is not an over-estimate, and this, to arrive at even an annual aggregate of the total cost, must be multiplied by many hundreds. Also considerations are involved not reduceable to annas and pie. The popularity and healthy feeling of an Army suffers seriously by the instability of its ranks, by this desire upon the part of its most respectable members to carry their services elsewhere. With these the determination may induce greater steadiness and selfrespect, but it is otherwise with the worthless, who make illiberal treatment upon the part of Government the excuse for discontent and recklessness. Our Army is morally as well as physically weakened by the present exodus. Perhaps, by and bye, from discussing the difficulty, we shall proceed to remove its causes. More liberal entrance to the commissioned ranks, and improved pensions according to rank for men of eighteen years' service, would effect all this, and much more. Is it worth the experiment?

PARLIAMENTARY EGOTISM.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 2.)

Mr. Gladstone, in his powerful reply to Mr. Disraeli in the great speech of last week, with respect to his youthful declaration against Reform in the Oxford Union Debating Society, made the happiest possible use of a sort of argument, or perhaps we might call it in no disrespectful sense, oratorical artifice, which, in the hands of certain men, exercises a considerable influence, not only in Parliament but over all popular bodies,—we mean the argument apologetic, which aims at showing, not the abstract strength of any conviction, but its special moral propriety in the mouth of a particular speaker. We say in the hands of certain men, for it is only with the few that parliamentary egotism is a real power,—the few weighty earnest, or passionate men into the grain of whose inner character political influences enter much as domestic influences do into the grain of ordinary Englishmen's character. Mr. Gladstone is eminently one of these. When he retorted on Mr. Disraeli on Friday that "the right honourable gentleman, secure in the recollection of his own consistency, has taunted me with the errors of my boyhood," every one felt that Mr. Gladstone had gained a brilliant opportunity for that sort of apology for his political life which, if it had been possible, it should have been Mr. Disraeli's first object *not* to give him. For there is no point on which Mr. Gladstone has more the advantage over Mr. Disraeli than in this of a picturesque parliamentary self-consciousness, the true connecting threads of which it was possible to make palpable to the House and even to transform into cords of attractive and persuasive influence. For in reality there is nothing more influential than the candid avowal of that sort of parliamentary inconsistency which is consistent with, nay arises from, a high moral sensibility. With the true instinct of an orator, Mr. Gladstone painted the history of his own changes on the background of Earl Russell's pathetic consistency of Whiggism. But, in fact, the former were as much more picturesquely persuasive than the latter, as the Prodigal Son's return to his father than that eldest son's cold consistency who had been "ever with him," not without learning to boast of his loyalty,—or to take a better illustration, as St. Paul's magnificent burst of boastfulness in that chapter where he keeps perpetually interjecting in his own half-humorous way, "I speak as a fool," than that James the Just's legal consistency in Christianity who is reported to have knelt on the same spot of the pavement of the Temple till the very stones took the impress of his pertinacious knees. Lord Russell, as Lord Derby takes care very often to remind us, is full of parliamentary egotism, but it is, to tell the truth, by no means an effective parliamentary egotism. It is of a kind which, like Mr. Newdgate's, has a certain sort of pathos in it to a meditative mind. But then it takes a meditative mind to see the true pathos of thoughts which wander among forty-shilling freeholders with the same fond intensity of love with which the thoughts of ordinary men return to the scenes of an innocent and happy childhood, and which linger round the policy of the Chandos Clause with the solemn tenderness that tells you at once that "memory has wept." James the Just would never have persuaded any one by referring to his own meritorious past. People would only have objected to using their own knees as graving tools, and would have declared them unfit for such a purpose. Even when Lord John Russell shed some real tears in 1860, on withdrawing his bill—some of the very few which our recent parliamentary records can boast of—and said, with a good deal of dignity and effect, that it was not for him to complain if Parliament thought the Reform Bill he had introduced in 1832 so good that it was quite unnecessary after thirty years to amend it. Parliament, if we remember rightly, was not deeply stirred. Mr. Gladstone is a far better subject for an apologia. There is in him, as in St. Paul, if we may compare small things with great, a real basis of moral consistency underlying the variety of moral chances and changes which converted him from the law of Conservatism to the comparative liberty of his present creed, and the picture of this variety in unity is really an effective appeal to others to come and do likewise. When Mr. Gladstone referred to the Canningite political philosophy which had moulded his youth, his youthful delight in the removal of religious disabilities, in a free commercial policy, in a liberal foreign policy, and yet, blended with all these his profound fear of parliamentary reform, also derived from Canning, and confessed that, early imbued with these ideas, he had at last come over to the Liberals, "an outcast from those with whom I associated, driven by the slow and resistless force of conviction,"—that he came to the Liberals "*in forma pauperis*, with nothing to offer but faithful and honourable service," and inferred thence that "you can never be in my debt, I must for ever be in yours," the cheers of the House showed plainly enough that a more graceful and persuasive burst of parliamentary egotism had seldom been heard there. It was the more effective because it was said in answer to a taunt from a leader who with all his kindly qualities is neither "secure in the recollection of his own consistency" nor able to vindicate his seeming inconsistencies after Mr. Gladstone's fashion. Mr. Disraeli belongs to that class of statesmen who seldom indulge in recalling the picture of their own past convictions and are wise in not so doing, because those convictions, have been too shadowy, too fluid, too much the reflection of changing circumstances, to have a personal childhood and youth and maturity of their own. Echo could almost as well have recalled her youth, and vindicated her personal identity in youth and age, as Mr. Disraeli do the same by his political convictions. As Lord Russell is *too much* the same for successful parliamentary egotism, so Mr. Disraeli is *too little* the same. For real success in this line of oratory, you generally need such a moral identity of nature and such a gradual transformation of conviction as Mr. Gladstone's. Then, parliamentary egotism becomes a picturesque argument—the picture of a man true to himself, and yet with a deep fundamental conviction changed.

This is not, however, always necessary for success in parliamentary egotism. Mr. Bright has never, as far as we know, changed a single fundamental political conviction, and yet he now and then gives us a very successful outburst of parliamentary self-consciousness. In this very Reform debate, for instance, he retorted on Mr. Laing that, if any one were interested in defending and extolling the acts of the parliaments which in his Birmingham letter he has so bitterly abused, he was more so. "The political gains of the last twenty-five years," he said, "which were summed up the other night by the hon. member for Wick are *my* political gains, if they can be called the gains in any degree of any living Englishman;" and then he went on:—If now, in all the great centres of our population—in Birmingham with its busy district, in Manchester with its belt of towns, in the populous west Riding of Yorkshire, in Glasgow, amid the industries of the west of Scotland, and in this great Babylon where we are assembled and which our people have built—if I say, at this moment we do not find ourselves surrounded by hungry and exasperated multitudes—if now, more than at any time during the last hundred years, it may be said, to quote the beautiful words of Mr. Sheridan, that "content sits basking on the cheek of toil"—if this House and it its statesmen glory in the change, have not I, as much as any living man, some claim to partake of that glory? I know, every thoughtful man among you knows, and the gentlemen who sit upon that bench, and who are leading you to this enterprise, know that the policy which I have urged upon the House and upon the country, as far as it has hitherto been accepted by Parliament, is a policy conservative of the public welfare, strengthening the just authority of Parliament, and adding from day to day fresh lustre and dignity to the Crown. And now, when I speak to you and ask you to pass this Bill, &c., "I may fairly be trusted"—that is Mr. Bright's meaning—"to criticise the constitution of Parliaments in which my own favourite reforms have been so successful, without being charged with any *arriere pensée* of wishing to undo the very work in which I have reason to glory." Well, though that is not a vindication of himself from any charge of inconsistency, it too is a picturesque argument—a sort of argument from analogy—addressed to the House. Here is a man whose advice has hitherto always proved acceptable to the nation as soon as it *has* been tried; may it not prove acceptable to the nation, even though now unpalatable, in the one case in which it has not been tried? The reason Mr. Bright is so much more *impressive* than Lord Russell—if also even less persuasive—in exhibiting such an argument derived from himself, is that the self he has to exhibit is on a much larger scale. His character is really a political world, or at least a distinct climate in itself, and the spectacle at least sets Parliament puzzling why it does now agree so much with what Mr. Bright has wished and effected in the past, when it distrusts so profoundly what it wishes to do in the future. But this is an argument, though picturesque and impressive of its kind, not really persuasive—not nearly so persuasive as that of a powerful political nature honestly converted from one conviction to another. As a mere oratorical effect, Mr. Bright's egotism may have been as fine. As a persuasive influence, Mr. Gladstone's was much the more successful.

Indeed, we prefer Mr. Gladstone in this aspect of his oratorical power even to one of the greatest of all masters of it—the late Sir Robert Peel. Sir Robert Peel had more than once to vindicate himself from the same kind of charge of moral inconsistency, now and then in the face of the bitterest personal animosity, and he did it with immense power and success. But there was something rather more artificial, rather more pompous, rather more of the ostentatiously weighty and magisterial style about his vindications of himself than about Mr. Gladstone's. There was too much of an air of British constitution about Sir Robert Peel, of *lese-majeste* on these occasions, almost as if his radical honesty of purpose had been one of the assumptions—which his enemies might call fragments—of constitutional law. Thus he said once about Catholic Emancipation:—"Sir, until within a month of the period when I myself consented to bring forward a measure for the relief of Roman Catholic disabilities, I did contemplate retirement from office, not because I shrank from the responsibility of proposing the measure—not because I feared the charge of inconsistency—not because I was not prepared to make the sacrifice of private friendship and political connections, but because, honestly believing that my retirement might promote the success of the measure which I then thought necessary, though I might assist my noble friend in carrying the measure, were I to make the sacrifice of office, and to give, as I intended, a "cordial support in my private capacity to this measure." Now that is very noble, no doubt—but it is such full-bodied disinterestedness, so well rounded off everywhere—no *shrinking* even from anything disagreeable, almost an eagerness for it—that one feels that a patriot *like that* was almost good enough for history, good enough to be turned out to grass, like a nineteenth-century Cincinnatus, and quite too good to live and sit on the Treasury bench. We prefer Mr. Gladstone's style of parliamentary egotism: there is more of human infirmity in it, more that is *naif*. modern, suitable to "such creatures as we are, in such a world as the present."

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.

(From the London Review, April 28.)

The exhibition is now rendered somewhat more complete than when we last noticed it, with the temporary catalogue only before us. We have now the final additions, in the shape of some few references to numbers, so as to draw attention to portraits which represent the same person, for the sake of comparison. The only sort of critical treatment of the portraits has now been given in a brief introductory notice written by Mr. Samuel Redgrave. Anything more unworthy of the great art-teaching department of the educational branch of the Government can hardly be imagined; the little it professes to teach is said in such a weak, confused, and unsystematic way, to say nothing of bad grammar, that we could well dispense with such a notice altogether. It informs us that the portraits "have been selected chiefly from depositories where they have been long known, and have acquired a claim to authenticity; and they have been multiplied by copies and by engravings for the illustration of historical and biographical works." The portraits, then, have been "selected," which is precisely the reverse of the fact, for it is evident that they have been contributed and accepted in "pell-mell" fashion; *and* they have been multiplied by copies, &c., the sentence reading as if the committee had undertaken the copies. We are next told that "the first portraits (English is meant, not antique), of painted memorials rarely possess the character of representations taken from the individual; they are mostly reproductions of a very early period, from the carved figures on tombs, timnings in MSS. and Missals, and paintings on glass." These are described in the somewhat indefinite term of "being rudely drawn by a skilled hand." Referring to the imaginary portraits employed for decoration, we are told "that to any who believe in them, the illusion is harmless." Considering that these false portraits are those most seen, it was one of the chief objects of the exhibition to correct such errors as far as possible by showing the true ones. We should say that the "illusion" is decidedly harmful, as much so as those preposterous decorative portraits upon which the "skilled hands" of South Kensington have been so abundantly employed in the new courts. The truth is, that these factitious portraits, are abominally mischievous, for they are the seed of new crops of portraits, which necessarily outlive the originals, and perpetuate the bastard race to the lowest degradation and utter loss of all resemblance. It should have been an object of the South Kensington ornamentalists to discourage the use of these decorative portraits. They are discarded from the exhibition, though many quite as false have been admitted without a word. The visitor is led to suppose that while portraiture was practised "on the Continent in the beginning of the sixteenth, or even in the middle of the fifteenth century," such art appears to have been little practised in England before the reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII., as though portraiture originated entirely in the middle of the fifteenth century," and had not been the ordinary resource of art when painting from the life first began to be adopted. The pictures of the early Italian and German painters, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, are full of portraits. We have examples of a later date in this exhibition, in the triptych attributed to Van Eyck (No. 18), the date of which is the end of the fifteenth century, and another (27), representing Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV., as a pilgrim, which is probably by an Italian painter of the same date. The portrait of Edward Grimstone is undoubtedly a work of the time (146), indicated by the signature of the painter, Petrus Christus, a pupil of Hubert Van Eyck, and is closely in his manner. The names of painters in England in the time of Richard III. and Henry VII. are for the most part lost with their works the notice prefixed to the catalogue tells us of two fine portraits at Windsor Castle by Sotto Cleeve, which however, are not in the exhibition; and mentions Lucas Cornelius, without pointing out the portrait of John of Gaunt which bears his name; and Lucas Penni, also without pointing out the portrait by him in the exhibition. These are instances of the want of that concise information the commonest catalogue should possess. Mr. S. Redgrave only succeeds in mistifying us as to the date of Holbein's death, upon which some question has arisen in connection with a will, discovered in 1862, believed to be his. If this document were by his hand, it would cut short his life by eleven years, and throw into doubtful legitimacy the progeny of portraits attributed to him in the end of the reign of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. Mr. Redgrave says it would not be "difficult to show" that certain painters named by "distinguished antiquaries" as existing then, and possibly the authors of the portraits attributed hitherto to Holbein, were "mere craftsmen employed in painting heraldic devices of the time;" and he hints that if an artist were to be called upon to pronounce he would give it against the antiquaries. The true Holbein, Mr. Redgrave thinks, can be told with as much certainty as handwriting; but, we must add, that easy and sure as this may be, no sort of attempt has been made to do it in the catalogue, and the most palbably false titles of painters and persons are consequently allowed to mislead. The very few people who are at all accustomed to discriminate between painters will agree that in most cases a very reliable decision may be given, and where this cannot be done, we should be told so, and the reasons be briefly given. But this is the kind of artistic information which the visitor to this exhibition—who is probably not a great judge—will constantly be demanding. Indeed, it is impossible for those who have not some correcting power of their own to help falling into a state of wondering doubt as to the identity of half the noted personages in whose company he has been imagining himself for the day. We have dwelt so far upon the very inadequate carrying out of Lord Derby's scheme because the exhibition, as far as it goes, has not been managed with the critical intelligence which it deserved, and in the hope that such obvious defects may be removed in those paintings by which it is proposed to bring the line of portrait history down to the present time.

The group of portraits assembled round the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare consists of Ben Jonson, Edmund Spenser, Michael Drayton, and Richard Burbage, the artist-actor (who was the first player in Shakespeare's tragedies, and his partner in the Globe Theatre, outliving the poet three years).

There are five portraits of Shakespeare. The Chandos portrait belongs to the National Portrait Gallery, and is very well known by the engravings and facsimile in colour that have been taken from it. It is painted on canvas, and shows little more than the head and upper part of the shoulders. It has, on the back of the picture, a paper, on which is written—"The Chandos Shakespeare was the property of John Taylor, the player, by whom, or by Richard Burbage, it was painted. The picture was left by the former, in his will, to Sir Wm. Davenant. After his death it was bought by Betterton, the actor, upon whose decease Mr. Keck, of the Temple, purchased it for sixty guineas, from whom it was inherited by Mr. Nicholls, of Minchenden House, Southgate, Middlesex, whose only daughter married James, Marquis of Caernarvon, afterwards Duke of Chandos, father to Anna Eliza, Duchess of Buckingham." It was purchased at the sale at Stowe for 355 guineas, in 1840, and eventually, presented to the National Portrait Gallery, by Lord Ellesmere. So far as pedigree goes, it appears authentic, but it is very feeble as a work of art, and gives the impression of being painted by an artist who was thoroughly overwhelmed by his task. The features are undefined, and have a certain clumsiness which seems to belong to the painter. It bears but a very slight resemblance to the bust on the tomb at Stratford which Mr. Halliwell and all the authorities agree in considering the most authentic. This portrait, however, was copied by Sir Godfrey Kneller, as a present to Dryden; and there are two evident copies of it amongst those exhibited here; that which is lent by Lord St. Leonards, of which no history is offered by the catalogue, and that which belongs to Mr. J. H. Hawkins, and which is attributed, absurdly enough to Holbein; one of these may be Kneller's copy. Then we have a very different portrait in the half length from Hampton Court, representing him in a rich, gold-laced dress, and sword, with the right hand on his dagger. The head, however, had scarcely any of the signs of having been studied from the life, although the artist has made a very fine, expressive portrait, and has probably been guided by the bust at Stratford, on which he has attempted to improve. The portrait lent by Mr. H. Danby Seymour resembles somewhat the Hampton Court picture, but the head is smaller and the features have none of the look of having been painted from the life. Thus, we are left to choose between these very uncertain testimonies, and we suspect there are few who will not rather prefer their own ideal portrait of Shakespeare.

The portrait of Ben Jonson, contributed by Sir John Lawson, is a very vigorously-painted head on panel, by Jacob Jordaens, full of life and colour, as a scholar of Rubens would paint. It represents "merry Ben" with thick, curly hair, a bright eye sparkling with humour, with a wart on his right cheek and another on the bridge of his nose. These are minute points to notice as they appear again in the portrait hanging immediately below, which is lent by Lord St. Leonards, but with this difference, that the wart is on the left cheek. It is impossible to reconcile the two portraits; but that by Jordaens has all the stamp of truth upon it, while the other has no individuality, and is too undefined; in its ponderous, full face, it is more like the poet's worthy namesake, Sam Johnson.

A beautiful head of Edmund Spenser hangs immediately below the Chandos Shakespeare—an oval face, with finely-cut features, aquiline nose, and a clear, dark eye, the hair closely cut, and a neatly-trimmed beard; it is a head full of bright fancy, and quite such as one would imagine that of the writer of the "Faerie Queene." Spenser is said to have died broken hearted at the loss of one of his children, who was burnt, with some of his writings, when the Irish rebels attacked and destroyed his house in 1598. This portrait, which is small life-size, belongs to the Earl of Kinnoull, and is the only one in the exhibition. Michael Drayton, the writer of those gentle pastorals, the "Shepherd's Garland" and the "Polyolbion," appears by the side of Shakespeare, crowned with the wreath as Poet Laureate (1626). The head is apparently taken from the bust in Poet's Corner, and represents him fat and fair, with grey sandy hair. In the same way we have Sir Walter Raleigh, in his prime, wearing a complete suit of armour, with a jewelled baldric, and holding a baton of command, before he became the twelve-years prisoner of James, and wrote his fragment of the "History of the World." This is a fine manly figure, the head well shaped, with full forehead, fine eyebrows, dark eyes, and thick rich brown hair. Here, too, is Elizabeth Countess of Southampton, wife of the Earl, Henry Wriotesley, Shakespeare's great friend, and supposed by some to be the "W.H." (inverted initials) of the sonnets—a portrait which ought to have been near Shakespeare, but it is not within sight even. Here, too, is Queen Elizabeth's "Secret Intelligencer," the famous astrologer and Chancellor of St. Paul's whose black "peculum" stone was preserved by Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill, and sold some years ago. Queen Elizabeth's naval heroes, Drake and Frobisher, and a full length of the Lord High Admiral Howard of Effingham, surround her here in her old age, of which period in her life there is an admirable bust-portrait by Mark Garrard, from the Marquis of Exeter's Gallery. Passing on to the reign of James I., we meet with an ordinary work of Rembrandt's, from Windsor Castle—a portrait of the old Irish Countess Desmond, who was said to have danced with Richard III. when Duke of Gloucester, at the Court of Edward IV., 1461-83, and at 140 years of age travelled from Bristol to London. She died in the reign of James I. Rembrandt no doubt, chose to paint the old dame to show the power of his art in transforming so much ugliness into beauty, for he was a child when she died, unless she lived on for twenty years more.

Sir Nathaniel Bacon was a painter of this time whose portraits are rare; one of himself, full length, seated at his easel (411), is as fine as Vandyck. We soon, however, begin to meet with the affectation of attitude and display of tandyck—Lely and Kneller relieved happily by a few excellent portraits by Cornelius Jansen, Mytens, and one admirably vigorous one of Prince Rupert by Jan Sleen, from the Marquis of Lansdown's gallery. The historical interest of his latter part of the collection, however, makes up for bombastic style of the art of the time. We pass before such spirits as Falkland, Sir Harry Lee, Sir Jacob Astley, John Bradshaw, "the only man who sat in judgment upon his Sovereign," Archbishop Juxon, and Charles I., as he sat for his trial; William Prinne, who lost his ears for his "Hitriomastrix," and others. Noticeable among the lights of the Commonwealth are—after Oliver Cromwell himself, of whom there is a superb head in crayon (803), by Sam Cooper—Abraham Cowley, a beautiful head, from St. John's, Cambridge, Taylor—the Water Poet, John Bunyan, Speaker Lenthall, Andrew Marvell, General Fleetwood—a fine fair-featured man, John Milton—a young man of 28, and a remarkable work of Mirevelt is a portrait of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. After these we have scarce patience to look at the heavy low-browed Charles II., with his *entourage* of Buckinghams and Rochesters, and their Moll Davises and Nell Gwynes, and are glad to come into better company with old Hobbes of Malmesbury, Samuel Butler, Dr. Sydenham, and Mathew Hale, Barrow, old Walton, Matthew Lock, Sir Christopher Wren, Grinling Gibbons, and that happy, lively old gossip, Samuel Pepys, Elias Ashmole, Dryden, Richard Baxter, and the charming little Princess Mary of Orange as Diana, a very pretty conceit by Sir Peter Lely.

SMALL ARMS.

(From All the Year Round, May 5.)

Enfield and Enfield Chase, Enfield Wash and Enfield Highway, Enfield Station and Enfield Lock, form rather a numerous family, very much scattered, and so little warlike in appearance, that one marvels how the government manufactory of small arms (rifles, pistols, and so forth) came to be pitched in such a district. Enfield Lock, where this fine establishment is situated, is a veritable end of the world in one respect; for it butts up against the river Lea, on the other side of which are the uninhabited and nearly uninhabitable Essex marshes. Some years ago there was a small establishment here, a kind of satellite to the government powder-works at Waltham Abbey; and when it was resolved that John Bull should make his own rifles in his own workshop, this satellite was raised to the dignity of a superior planet.

There is a tolerably pleasant road from the railway to the works, bare of people and of houses at first, but becoming more bustling as we advance. We meet with rows of houses which have been constructed for the work-people by speculative builders, and others built by the government on government ground. The hostelries of the Ordnance Arms and the Small Arms Hotel have a smell of gunpowder about their names. There is a Mechanic's Institute, and there is a dining-hall; and it is in this hall, if we remember rightly, that a military ball was held last autumn. There are shops in which the multifarious wants of workmen's families can be supplied; and there is a sort of impromptu market-place, where—especially at pay-hour on Saturdays—itinerant dealers in all sorts of comestibles assemble in great force, to the immense delight of the children. At that pay-hour of which we speak, a clerk can pay a thousand men or more in less than half an hour, each man having his packet of wages ready for him at the instant he passes an open window of the pay-office; and thus there is no loitering about at public-houses wasting time and muddling with drink. At one o'clock there may be, say, sixteen hundred men and boys with pockets nearly empty; at a few minutes after one there may be sixteen hundred pockets containing money for the week's services. The men wend home with their money, some to the neighbouring rows of houses, some to Waltham or Enfield town, some to Edmonton or Ponder's End, some elsewhere. The impromptu marketplace outside the works, and the pay-office inside the works, are near each other—a deep bit of philosophy on the part of the itinerant market-people. Crossing a bridge commanded by a superb policeman, the representative of royalty, we enter a remarkably clean-looking central quadrangle, having a canal-basin to accommodate barges which bring stores by means of the Leanavigation; and on all sides of this quadrangle are well-constructed and well-kept buildings. Most of the doors have numbers painted on them, to denote particular shops and stores, and to facilitate the strict system of management observed throughout the establishment. Colonel Dixon and his trusty staff could almost trace the biography of every bit of wood and iron brought into the place, until it finally departs as a component part of an Enfield rifle.

What a wonderful trade this is of murderous weapons! Birmingham is the workshop of England for muskets, whether rifled or smoothbore; and there is no reason to expect that the leadership will be taken from her. During the great war against Napoleon, the number of muskets made was almost incredible. Between eighteen hundred and four and the end of the great war, Birmingham made three million muskets for the government, besides one million for the East India Company—something like a thousand muskets every day for twelve years. In the busiest of these years the product was *a musket a minute!* All the barrels were made at Birmingham; but some of the muskets were made up in London and other places. During the recent struggle in America, the gun-trade at Birmingham underwent many singular fluctuations. As soon as the United States had determined to wage resolute war with the Confederates, three or four persons appeared at Birmingham on one day, all, unknown to each other, bent on purchasing arms for America, either for the government or for speculators; between them they cleared out the existing stock, and gave orders for more. When the troubles about the Trent affair commenced, an embargo was placed on the export of arms from England; but when the clearing up of difficulties allowed the embargo to be removed, Birmingham set to work more vigorously than ever. Whether "Feds" or "Confeds," it was all one to her; she sold muskets to whomsoever wanted them, and would pay for them. No less than forty thousand muskets were shipped off by one steamer from Southampton. During part of the time, Birmingham worked faster than at any former period in her history, making and proving two thousand barrels per day. From first to last, from the firing of the first shot at Fort Sumter to the surrender of Lee's army, England sent more than a million of muskets to America, two-thirds of which came from Birmingham. At the present day there are six hundred gun-manufacturers in this town, great and small, or, at least, makers of the various parts of guns, employing more than seven thousand hands. According to Mr. Goodman, who read a paper on this subject at the last meeting of the British Association, there are seven hundred making gun-barrels, twelve hundred making gun-locks, five hundred making bayonets, one thousand making and fitting the wooden stocks, one thousand screwing up or putting the muskets together, one thousand finishing the arms when made up, and nearly two thousand engaged in various subsidiary employments. A mighty army this, all engaged in making weapons intended to slaughter either men or birds. No wonder that Birmingham could take the principal part in making the six million small arms which England has turned out in six years.

The beautiful establishment at Enfield would in all probability not have existed had "Brown Bess" continued to reign. The extreme accuracy requisite for a rifled musket, as compared with a smooth-bore, entailed a necessity for improved tools and machines; and these improvements offered a temptation for the founding of a government establishment. The theory of a rifled barrel, to give accuracy of flight to the bullet, is some centuries old; but it was not till modern times that new forms of bullet to fill the rifled grooves were successfully devised. There was Sir Home Popham's elongated sphero-cylindrical bullet; and Captain Beaufoy's elongated bullet, with a hemispherical cavity at the end; and Joseph Manton's bullet, with a wooden cup at the end; and Captain Delvigne's expanded chamber behind the bullet; and Mr. Greener's expanding bullet; and Mr. Pritchett's cylindrical plug; and Captain Manie's furrowed bullet; and Mr. Lancaster's oval bore; and Mr. Whitworth's hexagonal bore; these and numerous others were various modes of rendering the spiral grooves of a rifle more efficacious. What is called the long Enfield was not the invention of any one person; it was a kind of eclectic combination of good qualities from various quarters. And the same may be said of the short Enfield more recently introduced. Minie liked a bore rather under three-quarters of an inch; Mr. Whitworth, one less than half an inch; while the Enfield has settled down to a calibre just about half way between the two.

Enfield, we have said, owes its beautiful factory mainly to the introduction of machinery into the gun trade. This resulted from a visit, directed by the government, made by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Witworth to the New York Industrial Exhibition. These two eminent engineers examined the machines invented by Colonel Colt, Mr. Blanshard, and others, for making rifles and pistols in America; and the superior accuracy, rapidity, and cheapness of the system, attracted the attention of our government. Mr. Anderson, visiting Birmingham after his return from America, commented on the harum-scarum way in which the hand method was conducted. "In visiting Birmingham, any stranger must be much struck with the number of persons, men and women, boys and girls, that he meets in the streets, carrying parts of muskets on their shoulders and in other ways, and with the great waste that necessarily goes on under such an arrangement, carrying the parts from one place to another. Of course the wages that are thus paid come into the price of the gun. I am quite sure that if we had a map of Birmingham, with all the walks through the highways and byways of the town that the several parts of a musket have to travel, it would do far more than anything I could say to advocate the proposed plan—to have everything connected with the musket passing consecutively from one stage to another, never passing over the same ground twice. The rude materials, entering the factory at one end, should come out a finished musket at the other."

And so it was decided that the Enfield Small Arms Factory should be established, partly from the necessity of furnishing the army with rifles instead of smooth bores, and partly for the purpose of introducing machinery into this very elaborate branch of manufacture. Selecting the small works already existing, making firm foundations in the marshy ground, building large and fine workshops and engine-houses on the ground, and stocking them with some of the finest machinery ever seen in this country, the government have spent on this spot something like two hundred thousand pounds in the last twelve years. The place is a kind of cosmopolis. No one patent, no one manufacturer, is favoured in particular: any machine is accepted from anywhere, provided it will render the required amount of service.

There are few things more marvellous in mechanical art than the shaping of the various parts of an Enfield rifle by machinery. Take the stock, for instance. Walnut-wood is imported from Italy, and is roughly sawn into pieces approximately resembling the stock, with a broad part at one end for the butt. These pieces are placed in a series of machines, one after another; they are made to rotate rapidly, and self-acting cutting-tools shape them with wonderful quickness and accuracy. The curvatures of the stock, as every one knows, are very varying and intricate, yet they are all effected by the machines; and so are the sockets and recesses which receive the barrel, the ramrod, the bayonet, the lock, the plates, the screws, the sight. It follows, too, from the unerring accuracy of the machines, that every stock is exactly like every other, insomuch that a lock or a barrel that will fit any of them will fit all.

Look at the lock again. Pieces of white-hot steel are stamped, punched, and swaged in such a way as to assume the rough forms of the several pieces of a rifle-lock; and then each piece is brought under the action of exquisite machines, which, passing in succession over every minute hundredth or thousandth of an inch of surface, give the proper size, shape, and polish to everything. Then the barrel. Pieces of the finest iron that can be made, called skelps, are brought to the factory. Each skelp, about thirteen inches by five, and rather more than half an inch thick, is heated in a forge, passed between rollers, bent round to a cylinder, heated again, elongated by drawing, and made into a rough sort of barrel. This barrel is turned or bored on the inside, and turned on the outside. Woe betide the barrel-borer who thinks a thousandth of an inch an insignificant trifle! If he deviates more than this minute quantity from the formula, "nought decimal five seven eight," he loses his labour, and is perhaps fined in the bargain. The barrel-inspector is a keen-eyed man; nothing escapes him; he is provided with steel plugs or gauges, some of which must, while others must not, pass through the finished barrel; and then, by looking through the barrel at a window, he can detect the smallest irregularity in the interior. If it is the long Enfield that is being made, the barrel must be three feet and a quarter long, must have three spiral grooves three-sixteenths of an inch in width, and the spiral must make just half a turn in the whole length. If it is the short Enfield, to carry a sword-bayonet, some of these numbers undergo modification. If it is the Whitworth rifle, the six grooves must twist round much more sharply than in the Enfield.

The putting together affords a proof of the wonderful accuracy with which all the separate parts are shaped. There are sixty or seventy pieces altogether in an Enfield army rifle, including screws, which have required several hundred distinct and successive processes to form; these are reduced to about twenty, by joining some of the smaller pieces together; and the twenty are handed to the screwer-up or putter-together. Fastening a stock in a vice, he takes a barrel from one heap, a lock from another, a butt-plate from another, a belt-swivel from another, a bayonet-ring from another, and so forth; and in *four minutes* he builds up the complete rifle, all firm, smooth, and well fitted. There is no niggling, chipping off a bit here and a bit there, to make them fit; everything is known beforehand to be correct to a hundredth of an inch, and in some instances to a thousandth.

There is certainly much to be proud of in the place. One magnificent room contains several hundred machines to effect the greater part of the shaping-operations; and we get a little amazed at the quantity of soap and water used to lubricate these machines while in action. Then there is the smithery, with its forest of cupola forge-fires, and its mechanism for forging, stamping, and otherwise shaping the various pieces of iron. There is the foundry, for casting such articles of brass, copper, or gun-metal as there may be in a rifle. There is the bayonet-shop, where the toughest of all steel is made into one of the most provoking of all weapons. There is the annealing and tempering-shop, where the metal is brought to a great nicety of hardness without brittleness. There is the grinding room, with a stock of monster Derbyshire grindstones, which wear away under the ordeal to which they are exposed. There is the polishing-room, where the last finish is given to various parts of the rifle. There is the pattern and model department—the type and symbol of the wonderful precision which pertains to the several machines. These and many other rooms and shops give employment to a number of men varying from twelve hundred to two thousand, according to the briskness of the operations. With the exception of a few labourers, all are paid piece-work: and this gives a notable sharpness and energy to the men, since the amount of each one's earnings is intimately dependent on his steady application to the bench. Many of the men are in some sense small masters or contractors, taking more of a particular kind of work than they can do with their own hands, and paying others to help them. Enfield says that she can make government rifles cheaper than Birmingham.

Enfield is just now very busy preparing for a process of transformation. The grand battle of breech-loaders *versus* muzzle-loaders is, it appears, decided in favour of the former; and the government are about to see what can be done in utilising the rifled muskets already manufactured on the last-named principle. A year or two ago, the War Office invited gunmakers to submit plans for converting the Enfield rifle into a breech-loader. The conditions were, that the cost of alteration should not exceed one pound per rifle, and that the shooting qualities should in no sense be impaired. The gunsmiths set to work, and sent in no fewer than fifty different plans; or rather, gunsmiths and others, for this is a very favourite subject with many persons not immediately connected with the trade. The War Office entrusted the examination of these plans to the Ordnance Select Committee, by whom all were rejected except eight; and these eight were handed over to a sub-committee for detailed experiment. Five of these plans are breech-loading systems in which the charge is ignited by cap and nipple in the ordinary way, while the other three are adapted for cartridges carrying their own means of ignition. Each competitor was furnished with six Enfield rifles chosen by Colonel Dickson, and well tested for soundness and accuracy at five hundred yards' distance (greater distance seldom being wanted for troops of the line, whatever they may be for skirmishers and sharpshooters). The gunmakers set to work, and returned the rifles to the War Office, with a thousand rounds of such ammunition as each competitor might deem most useful.

To describe the metamorphosis which each Enfield rifle underwent would be the work of a gunmaker or an artillery officer; and to such persons only, indeed, would the description itself be intelligible. There is a good deal said about chambers, thimbles, rings, bolts, hammers, niples, breech-stoppers, plungers, hooks, cases, wads, plugs, locks, levers, cylinders, pistons, hinges, and other delicate bits of aparatus, all belonging to the rear end of an Enfield rifle, when converted from a muzzle-loader to a breech-loader. In one system of transformation, nothing is left of the veritable Enfield but the stock; in another, the barrel is lengthened to admit the new aparatus; but in most of them the barrel is shortened two or three inches for this purpose. The sub-committee caused the altered rifles to be fired off a great number of times, in order to apply various tests to them. As concerns rapidity of firing, one and all beat the Enfield hollow generally two to one, showing that breech-loading is better than muzzle-loading in this particular. They were next tried as to accuracy of flight, at a target five hundred yards off. The unchanged Enfield here bet its competitors, though all were wonderfully near the mark. When every one of the rifles had been fired two hundred and seventy times without cleaning, they were taken to pieces at Enfield. All the breech arrangements were sound; but some of the stocks told of hard wear, having been too much cut away in the converting. Then the rifles were pitted against each other for range, penetration, initial, velocity and recoil; or rather two rifles on each system having been compared in regard to rapidity, accuracy, and fouling, four more on each system were compared with reference to the other qualities just named. The penetration was measured by the number of half-inch elm boards, well wetted and placed in a frame half an inch apart, that a bullet could go through at thirty yards. These several experiments occupied many weeks of last spring to perform, and the results were tabulated by the committee with the same care as a school inspector or competitive examiner tabulates his "marks." Thus, the rifle shots averaged about half a yard lateral deviation at five hundred yards, and four feet at eight hundred yards; one shot penetrated seventeen wetted elm planks; another took the lead in many of the conditions of general efficiency while a third was the best of those which carry their own means of ignition in the charge (papier-mache cartridge, with a brass cap at the base carrying the detonating compound, and lubricated for passing into the rifle with wax and tallow), and fired more rapidly than the others.

The upshot of all this is, that the machines at Enfield are, many of them, undergoing such alterations as will fit them for the manufacture of breech-loading rifles. There is a sort of interregnum in the place, King Muzzle having been dethroned in favour of another claimant to supremacy. It seems pretty well agreed that *the* Enfield rifle, for the general service of the army, is ultimately to be a breech-loader. May it pierce any imaginable number of elm planks, at any conceivable distance!

Sheep-stealing Extraordinary.—At Hartley Farm, near Bath, recently, a sheep was missed, and its carcase was found in an adjoining wood with one shoulder cut off. The shoulder was found secreted in the thatch of an adjoining hut. The police kept watch, and the next day a boy aged about fourteen or fifteen, named Hemmings, came up, and after gathering some sticks went into the hut. The policemen watched their opportunity, and, imagining that the prisoner was about to cook the meat, they went to the hut, but the boy had left; they then found about 3 lbs. of meat cut off, and there was a quantity of potatoes in the hut, so that the lad evidently intended to have a feast. The prisoner, it appears, had only left the hut temporarily to fetch sticks, but, seeing the constables, he ran into the wood. Thither he was followed by the officers, and when they got up to him, he at once said he had picked up the shoulder of mutton. He subsequently said he thought he might as well tell the truth; his dog worried the sheep, and he thought he might cook a bit of it. An examination of the carcase by a butcher showed that the animal had not been worried, but that it had been stabbed in the neck. The prisoner has been committed for trial.

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BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCHGATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10½d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.
Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 18th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. PEARSON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
½ month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland ... 1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes ... 1s. 11½d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.
DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.
COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 0½d. "
Do. " Demand ... }
Do. Scotland " ... } 2s. "
Do. Ireland " ... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. "
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.
DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ... 3 " "
Do. 6 " ... 4 " "
Do. 12 " ... 5 " "
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 21st May 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
ધી બામબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન લીમીટેડ.
INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.
The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.
ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 07/16d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0d.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 1st June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling,* in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nyneetal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight ... ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ..at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... ..at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... ..at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ... ..at 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand ... ..at 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..at 1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ......at 1s. 11½d.
The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*
The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS
Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Berradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay 10th May 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*
OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0¼d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0⅛d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,000,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight.......................... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. "
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.*	DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq.,	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.	

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d. "
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand .... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. ...}
On Ireland do. ...} 1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are emitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला, लंडन, अंड चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E.C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આફ હિંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).
धी बांक अफ हीदुस्टान, चाइना, अड जापान (लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up.....................................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund.................................. 105,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice-President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq.	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.
Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ....Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq. ....London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. ....London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ....London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq....Bolton.
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POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
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Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	8
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	Civil. 3 yrs.	Civil. 5 yrs.	Civil. 7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	Military. 3 yrs.	Military. 5 yrs.	Military. 7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	3:	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, just landed, Moet and Chandons' first quality CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts.........per dozen ...Rs. 40
Pints ....per 2 dozen... " 42
J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Meadow Street.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:— p. doz. qts.
CLARET { Médoc.........................Rs. 12
St. Laurent or St. Estèphe 15
Pauillac Supérieur..................... 18
Chateau Beltasse .... 20 }
CHAMPAGNE { Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur 35
Roederer Carte Blanche .... 45 }
COGNAC { Vieux Pale 18
Tres-Vieux 25
Tres-Vieux Champagne .... 35 }

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,
Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 "
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 "
" " 2 " pts. 14 "
Old Tom Rs. 20 "
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
BRANDY (Delbuck Fils) ... ... Rs. 16 per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE ... ... " 15 "
Do. Do. ... ... " 13 "
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ... " 38 "
PORT (Carbonell's) ... ... " 32 "
SHERRY do. ... ... " 32 "
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ... ... " 30 "
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen ... ... " 30 per case.
—— Do. Quarts 1 dozen ... " 30 "
22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

M. B. FORSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of Beer, bottled by this well-known Firm, is expected in a few days per *Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.* Orders will be registered. Quarts 6; Pints 3½ per dozen.
Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 31st May 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—
Champagne............Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.
Moselle .... do. do.
Hock .... do. do.
Sherry .... do.
Port .... do.
Claret .... do. do.
Brandy .... do.
SILLAR & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz. Rs. 90
Do. " Do. 40
Do. " a Crown 30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints... 21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality.......... 40
Do. do. Pints 21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.. 36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown................ 30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints....... 16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.......... 36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown..................... 30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal............................ 18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal............................ 30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal...................... 40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal................................ 23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal................................... 29
Do. Golden, Do. 29
Do. Green Seal 33
Do. Vino Fino 29
Do. Red Seal 37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal 33
Claret Light Capsule...................................... 15
Do. do. Pints... 8
Do. Yellow Seal 23
Do. Red Do. Pints 17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts 32
Port, Black Seal 26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac.................................... 24
Do. Brand a Crown.. 24
Old Tom, Red Seal 18
Dry Gin, Black Seal.. 18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts........................... 36
Do. Pints 19
N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

Established in Bombay in 1842.
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent
In BOMBAY .... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to
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In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

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TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.
SELECTED SHERRIES.

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Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal ...	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal ...	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied ...	28	0
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Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal ...	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal ...	24	10
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Chateaux Margaux ... ...Rs.	34	0
Leoville ...	28	0
St. Julien ...	22	0
Medoc ...	16	9
Medoc Petit... ...	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co... ...Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co...	44	24
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Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz ...	40	21
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Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ...Rs.	30	0
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Gin Old Tom, by Boothe ...	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord ...	20	12
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Whiskey, Kinhan's LL ...	24	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves) ...	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles...	42	0
Maraschino un Zara ...	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)...	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg) ...	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.) ...	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)... ...	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe ...	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy ...	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters ...	24	12

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Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.
STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
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Tennant's do.
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Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.
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Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.
1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.
1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.
To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road Byculla.

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26th May 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times,* July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet,* April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than
DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of these unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.
EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."
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